

ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT



(SUMMER) A SECTION OF THE BEACH

THE NATION'S PLAYGROUND



(WINTER) EASTER SUNDAY ON THE BOARDWALK

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY

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ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

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ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

[August, 1915

STORM WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM—A Great Scientific and Efficient Civic Enterprise Approaching Completion.

A very few years ago the firemen and policemen at headquarters, back of City Hall, kept a supply of portable bridges on hand to span the miniature rivers that flowed along Atlantic and Tennessee avenues after every down-pour of rain. Gallant rescues of fair women in distress, marooned by the floods, were so frequent that they ceased to elicit even passing notice from the headquarters reporters of the daily press.

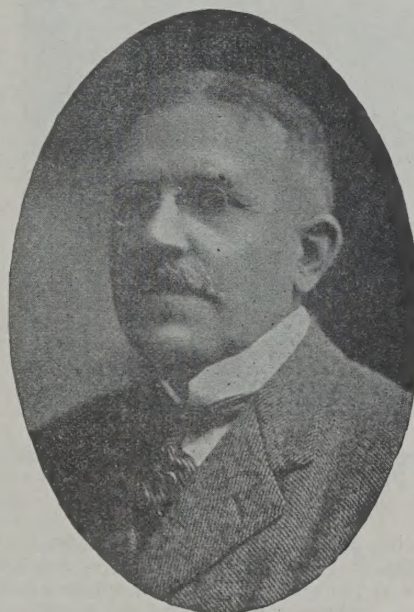
But these floods were not confined to this particular corner. They occurred at many corners along Atlantic and Pacific avenues, but more especially at the intersections of New York and North and South Carolina avenues. To a lesser degree the same condition prevailed throughout the central and upper sections of the city and, in fact, the entire city.

This was bad enough, even after modern pavements had been installed in Atlantic and most of the other avenues of the city, but before the paving of the main thoroughfare of the city a downpour of rain, frequent at certain seasons of the year, was in the nature of a calamity. The crossing of Atlantic avenue became impossible to all women and children and to most men, except those equipped with hip-boots, a reckless disposition and some knowledge of navigation.

It was a condition not only calling, but screaming for a remedy; a condition anomalous to a health and pleasure resort extending an invitation to the pleasure-seekers and invalids of the world to come hither for rest and recreation. Of course, this was realized by all thoughtful and progressive citizens, and had been for many years. It was a subject that was almost constantly under discussion. But the obstacles to the building of an effective drainage system on a flat sandbar seemed insuperable. Even experienced engineers shook their heads and said, 'It can't be done.' But not all of them. Some said it could be done and unto the voices of these the city finally gave ear and heed.

Among these was the present City Engineer, John W. Hackney. Away back in 1903 City Council decided that it was about time to do something and they employed an eminent engineer, E. Kuichling, to consult with Mr. Hackney, who was City Engineer at that time also, to make a study of the situation and recommend a solution of the problem. They reported a plan which was, in its essential fea-

tures, the one that was finally adopted. But City Council, having exerted itself to this extent, sat down, like the mountain, to rest for another long period of time and it was not until 1909 that the authorities again sat up and took notice of the subject. It is true that, in the meantime, there was an intermittent discussion of the subject. Plans were drawn for the incorporation of the drainage canal into a scheme for a "City Beautiful" that would have been magnificent had it been practical to carry them out, but the cost of the project made its adoption prohibitive.



J. B. THOMPSON
Director, Department of Streets and
Public Improvements

In 1909 the city employed T. Chalkley Hatton, an eminent engineer, to prepare plans for the underdraining of the entire city in conjunction with the City Engineer and the present storm water drainage system is the result of the plans then drawn and adopted. These were finally arrived at as the result of studies that had extended over a long period—much longer than that authorized by the city government—by both laymen and experts. Many public spirited citizens had studied examples of drainage during their travels abroad and in this country and had talked over their observations with fellow citizens and experts from other sections of the country.

The topography of the city (if a flat sandbar can be said to possess topography) presented a problem for surface drainage that was hard to solve. The ground surface of the city's site ranges from 2½ to 9 feet above mean high tide. This gives little opportunity for drainage by gravity. But, added to this difficulty, is the fact that water-bearing sand extends throughout the city and begins at from two to four feet below the surface. This sand is semi-liquid and as hard to handle in excavation work as pure water itself.

To the mind of the layman this constituted an obstacle that could not be overcome when it was considered that excavations to a depth of at least fifteen feet would be necessary to install a system that would run off the surface water. Engineers declared, however, that it could be surmounted and, of course, their contention proved true.

In spite of the physical difficulties presented by the flat surface and the proximity of water to the surface it was decided to build a tidewater outfall conduit, necessitating the laying of the drain at a considerable depth below the surface. There was much discussion as to whether the canal should be an open or a closed conduit. The "City Beautiful" plans contemplated an open canal, spanned by ornate bridges and of sufficient width to accommodate pleasure craft. But when these plans were rejected because of the possible prohibitive cost attention was turned to the consideration of open and closed conduits from a purely utilitarian standpoint. An open canal would be considerably less costly than a closed one but an investigation of both types in several cities disclosed that open canals were objectionable because of the inevitable collection of trash on the surface of the water which ultimately resulted in creating a nuisance, and that in spite of the fact that the only water flowing into it was comparatively clean rain water. When these points had been settled a closed conduit was decided upon and plans for that type of canal were ordered.

The storm water drainage system consists of many lateral conduits in addition to the main canal on Baltic avenue and, when fully completed will, in the opinion of experts, constitute the most scientific and efficient system for the draining of a city located as is Atlantic City in this

country, and probably in the world. The main canal is nearly two miles in length and the laterals aggregate a length of nearly eight miles up to this point, with probably as many more miles to be added before the final completion of this great undertaking.

Although the cost in the end will amount to about \$2,000,000, in the judgment of competent engineers this will represent an economical expenditure for the results to be achieved. City Engineer Hackney has just completed plans and specifications for further extensions to the lateral system that will cost about \$100,000. These extensions will be made from time to time until the drainage system has been completed throughout the city and the problem of taking care of rainfalls on the streets will have been solved for this, and many succeeding generations.

The plans prepared for the main canal as first prepared by Messrs. Kuichling and Hackney called for its installation on Drexel avenue. These

acceptance of the conduit by the Board of Commissioners was after a thorough inspection of the physical work and assurances from disinterested engineers that the construction was practically faultless—as fine a piece of engineering work of the kind as ever brought to a successful conclusion.

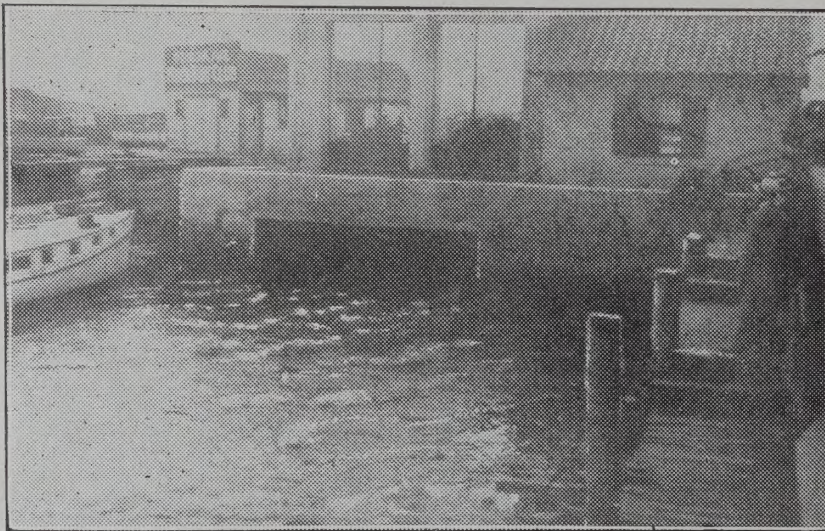
But it was not brought to this conclusion without the conquering of obstacles that seemed, at times, to defy conquest. Chief among these were quicksands that seemed without bottom, and practically are. To overcome these called for the highest engineering skill, the expenditure of large and unexpected sums of money, an enormous amount of work and material. There were also subterranean streams that had been covered up in reclaiming the back section of the city from the meadows that had been forgotten except by the oldest inhabitants. There were lost and uncharted wooden sewers and drains built in the village days of the

this same treacherous material. The task was accomplished, however, without a single building falling into the ditch, and but two of them, which were 'green' and thin-walled brick structures, were cracked. It was necessary to drive piles close to the walls of practically every building along the course of the canal, from the head of Gardners Basin, on Rhode Island avenue, along Madison avenue, Baltic avenue, Fairmount avenue and Georgia avenue to the Thoroughfare, and support the buildings on great girders resting on the ends of these piles.

It is a remarkable, almost an inexplicable, fact that probably not one per cent. of the citizens of Atlantic City visited this operation during the construction of the canal, although it was one of the most picturesque and interesting pieces of engineering work performed in this part of the country, at least, and it was watched with absorbing interest by engineers and contractors throughout the country, by government experts and by several engineers from abroad who came to this country almost for that single purpose. But what is equally surprising is the present fact that probably not ten per cent. of the population know to this day that one of the most scientific and efficient drainage systems in the country has been constructed on this sandbar. They know, when they stop to think about it, that the floods have ceased to rise on Atlantic avenue after every downpour, but they do not ask the reason why. They realize vaguely that an old nuisance has ceased to exist, and that is sufficient. And, possibly, this is the best philosophy, after all.

It will be gratifying to these citizens to know, however, that the rising generation is less indifferent to this big subject. Whether because of the urging of their teachers, or whether it is of their own initiative, is of no importance, but scores of school children, boys and girls, have visited the City Hall during recent months seeking information of the storm water drainage system and for that reason (and others) this article goes into the subject in considerable detail. It is possible that the reason that the citizens, and especially the taxpayers, have taken but little interest in this great improvement in the past is because their attention has not been called to it and it may be that a description of the work will appeal to their interest at this time.

Ground was broken for the main canal in March, 1911, three months after the awarding of the contract. The construction is of concrete, heavily reinforced with steel rods in the side walls and invert and with steel I beams in the roof. It is massive, the walls being four feet in diameter at the base, tapering to two feet at the roof. It is 10½ feet wide by 15½ feet in depth. The outflow is at two points, one being the head of Gardner's Basin and the other at the Thoroughfare end of Georgia avenue. It is 9,700 feet in length. At each end of the conduit the width was increased to 15 feet for a distance of 100 feet for the purpose of creating a precipitation basin to increase the velocity of the flow and to reduce to



Flushing the Main Canal at the Georgia Avenue Outlet, Showing the Sluice Gate and Pump House
(From a photograph taken by Director Thompson)

were subsequently altered to substitute Baltic for Drexel avenue. During the construction of the canal the query was often made as to why the back section of the city was chosen, if the conduit was to drain the entire city, instead of a more central avenue. The reason is obvious when it is explained that Drexel and Baltic avenues occupy a depression running their entire length and the lateral streets drain into this depression by gravity. This gave the project a natural advantage that no other location could and, for that reason, if for no other, was immediately chosen as the location for the main canal.

Although the plans for the drainage system were completed in 1909 the contract for the 'big ditch,' as the main canal was called during the course of its construction, was not awarded until December 13, 1910. This contract went to the lowest bidder, the William G. Root Construction Company, of New York, and the work was completed early in September, 1912, after the incoming of the present administration. The formal ac-

city and there were service pipes of the Bureau of Water, of the Sewerage Company, of the hot water heating company and of the gas company, all of which had to be moved or dug out and discarded. And all this had to be done without interrupting for a single day the various services to the buildings along the course of the canal.

But probably the biggest obstacle of all that confronted the contractors in the course of the work was the protection of the buildings along the line of the conduit. The tracks of the Reading Railway are laid in the middle of Baltic avenue which necessitated the construction of the canal within eighteen inches of the building line. The task of supporting these buildings, which literally trembled on the edge of the big cut, and insuring them against damage while the occupants continued to use them as dwellings, stores and warehouses, was complicated by the fact that their foundations rested but two feet above the semi-liquid sand and that the cut was being made through

a minimum the deposit of solids at the outlets.

The approximate center of the canal is at New York avenue and from this point to the two terminals there is a fall of but three feet, sufficient, however, to permit of a gravity flow in each direction. The entire construction is supported on a pile and timber foundation. Provision for the flushing of the canal was made during its construction by the hanging of five flush gates at intervals in the length of the conduit, three being in the up-town and two in the down-town section. These gates are built into the walls, at rough intervals of 1,600 feet and are of the barn-door pattern. At each terminal of the conduit is a sluice gate, built into the walls and raised by a brass screw operated by a 30 h. p. motor.

The object of the flush gates, as their name implies, is to clean the conduit by the flushing process. The theory of the engineers was that the rounded bottom, or invert, of the canal would fill rapidly with sediment, especially sand, and that flushing would be frequently necessary. The engineers have been agreeably surprised at the small amount of sediment that accumulates and the necessity for flushing is not frequent. As a matter of fact, Commissioner Thompson, in whose Department of Streets and Public Improvements the maintenance and operation of the storm water drainage system falls, has found it feasible to discard the use of four of these flush gates entirely.

The process of flushing the canal is an interesting one. This operation was performed recently under the personal supervision of Director Thompson on the occasion of the visit of some distinguished engineers who visited the city for the purpose of witnessing it. The lower section of the canal was chosen for the demonstration. At the top of the flood tide Superintendent Heenan ordered the gates closed at New York avenue and at the same time the massive sluice gate at the Georgia avenue terminal was shut down. At the moment of extreme low tide the party gathered at the Georgia avenue terminal and Superintendent Heenan started the motor that raised the sluice gate and the banked-up waters rushed out with a dull roar, scouring the invert with the rapid flow.

The difference between high and low tide is about four feet, so that the level of the water held between the two gates and that of the waters of the Thoroughfare at the moment of liberation was four feet—an enormous volume exerting an enormous pressure. The accompanying cut, made from a photograph taken by Commissioner Thompson, shows the waters rushing from the canal. There is no splashing, but there is boiling and bubbling indicative of the speed with which the imprisoned water rushes into that of the Thoroughfare, especially along the bottom, or invert. After this process of flushing the latter is as clean as the day on which the concrete was laid.

At each gateway, or outlet, there is a pump station (shown in the cut) and in each is installed centrifugal

pumps operated by electric motors. If, by reason of any accident, or other cause, it became necessary to empty the canal of all water it could be easily accomplished by simply closing the sluice gates and starting the pumps. The gates are water-tight and the canal could be made as dry as the street above. No such necessity has arisen, so far, and it is not likely that it will. It is not necessary for cleansing purposes and any other possible necessity is not apparent, nor anticipated.

There is a widespread impression, and has been since the beginning of this great enterprise, that this canal is in the nature of a sewer and that noxious odors are expected to arise from it. This is entirely erroneous. The only water carried by the canal and its laterals is storm, or rain water, and the only objectionable matter that can possibly enter them is the ordinary street dirt. As a matter of fact, small fish are frequently seen swimming in the water when the manholes are opened at points along the main canal.

The system of laterals that feed into the main canal and drain contiguous and parallel avenues, as well as the side streets, is as interesting as the main conduit. As has been said, Baltic avenue occupies a natural depression running the length of the canal and the gravity flow is from Pacific avenue to Baltic on the south, and from the Thoroughfare to Baltic avenue on the north. The surface drainage south of Pacific avenue is into the ocean.

The contract for the first set of laterals was awarded to the builders of the main canal, the Root Construction Company; subsequent contracts have gone to Edward L. Bader as the low bidder. All laterals between Rhode Island and California avenues drain into the big canal. Below California avenue the flow is into the Thoroughfare and above Rhode Island avenue it is into the Inlet. The outlet into the Thoroughfare between Boston and Jackson avenues is through four mains, one at Montgomery avenue, another at Columbia avenue, at Annapolis and at Hartford avenues. The size of the lateral drains vary from a 12-inch terra cotta pipe to a reinforced concrete drain, 5 x 2½ feet. Without going into the detail of separating the contracts the lateral system, with sizes and materials used in construction, is installed as follows:

Rhode Island avenue—3 ft. 6 in. reinforced concrete, 525 feet long; 30-in. brick and concrete, 668 feet long; 22-in. terra cotta pipe, 242.5 feet long and 20-in. terra cotta pipe, 266 feet long.

Massachusetts avenue—18-in. terra cotta, 58 feet long.

Vermont avenue—36-in. brick and concrete, 512 feet long; 33-in. brick and concrete, 667 feet long; 30-in. brick and concrete, 950 feet long; 15-in. terra cotta, 260 feet long.

Connecticut avenue—36-in. brick and concrete, 525 feet long; 33-in. brick and concrete, 650 feet long; 18-in. terra cotta, 500 feet long.

New Jersey avenue—30-in. brick and concrete, 525 feet long; 27-in.

brick and concrete, 656 feet long; 18-in. terra cotta, 500 feet long.

Delaware avenue—36-in. cast iron, 60 feet long; 33-in. brick and concrete, 475 feet long; 30-in. brick and concrete, 650 feet long; 18-in. terra cotta, 594 feet long.

Maryland avenue—4 ft. x 2 ft. 9 in. reinforced concrete, 500 feet long; 5 x 2 ft. reinforced concrete, 40 feet long; 3.6 x 2.9 ft. reinforced concrete, 643 feet long; 18-in. terra cotta, 535 feet long.

Virginia avenue—18-in. terra cotta, 775.15 feet long; 15-in. terra cotta, 396 feet long.

Pennsylvania avenue—36-in. brick and concrete, 300 feet long; 30-in. brick and concrete, 525 feet long; 24-in. terra cotta, 641 feet long.

North Carolina avenue—36-in. brick and concrete, 1681.5 feet long.

South Carolina avenue—18-in. terra cotta, 862 feet long; 15-in. terra cotta, 269 feet long.

Tennessee avenue—36-in. brick and concrete, 490 feet long; 33-in. brick and concrete, 275 feet long; 30-in. brick and concrete, 807 feet long; 27-in. brick and concrete, 540 feet long; 24-in. terra cotta, 517 feet long; 18-in. terra cotta, 265.5 feet long; 15-in. terra cotta, 251 feet long.

New York avenue—3.6 x 2.9 ft. reinforced concrete, 500 feet long; 36-in. brick and concrete, 683 feet long; 30-in. brick and concrete, 250 feet long.

Kentucky avenue—30-in. brick and concrete, 600 feet long; 24-in. cast iron pipe, 115 feet long; 22-in. terra cotta, 145 feet long.

Illinois avenue—4 x 2.9 ft. reinforced concrete, 270 feet long; 36-in. cast iron pipe, 49 feet long; 30-in. brick and concrete, 435 feet long.

Ohio avenue—4 x 2.9 ft. reinforced concrete, 464 feet long.

Missouri avenue—30-in. brick and concrete, 1,183 feet long.

Mississippi avenue—24-in. terra cotta, 531.5 feet long; 18-in. terra cotta, 596 feet long.

Georgia avenue—18-in. terra cotta, 494 feet long.

Oriental avenue—24-in. terra cotta, 205.5 feet long; 18-in. terra cotta, 422 feet long; 15-in. terra cotta, 174 feet long.

Atlantic avenue—24-in. terra cotta, 850.5 feet long.

Arctic avenue—27-in. brick and concrete, 425 feet long; 22-in. terra cotta, 746.5 feet long; 20-in. terra cotta, 376 feet long; 18-in. terra cotta, 381 feet long; 12-in. terra cotta, 240 feet long.

Fairmount avenue—15-in. terra cotta, 356 feet long.

Madison avenue—5 x 2.6 ft. reinforced concrete, 403 feet long; 4 x 2 ft. reinforced concrete, 48 feet long; 3.6 x 2.6 ft. reinforced concrete, 38 feet long.

Magellan avenue—18-in. terra cotta, 209 feet long; 15-in. terra cotta, 211 feet long.

All of the foregoing are in the up-town section and empty into the main conduit, with the exception of the 15-in. terra cotta lateral on Fairmount avenue, which has not yet been connected to a permanent main.

The laterals in the Chelsea district are as follows:

(Continued on page 8)

SAFEGUARDING THE SURF BATHER—Evolution and Perfection of a System, and an Act of Providence.

By WILLIAM H. BARTLETT, Director, Department of Public Safety.

The problem of affording absolute protection against bathing accidents in the surf is one that will, probably, never be solved—certainly not by human devices or precautions. The only solution rests with the bathers themselves. And as long as human nature remains inherently reckless there is little hope of such a solution. Those who have lived by the sea all their lives, or for many years, have learned the treachery of ocean currents, of off-sets and "pussies" and this knowledge protects them because it teaches them to avoid these dangers. But the countless thousands who constitute the vast majority of bathers in the surf of Atlantic City and other seashore resorts know nothing of them and, in the innocence of their ignorance, ignore all warnings from those assigned to protect them.

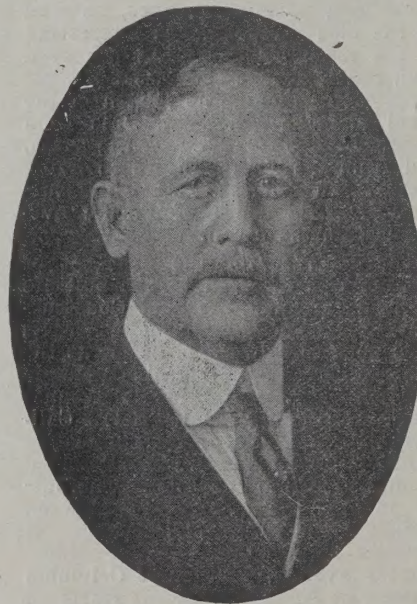
I think the beach records in this resort will show that a large proportion of those who have lost their lives in the surf were those who are known to their friends and their communities as "expert swimmers." But they were "expert" only in fresh water swimming—in rivers, placid lakes and "swimming holes." And expertness in such waters seems to afford little, if any, protection against accident in the surf and the ocean, for in the latter are met the off-sets, currents and undertow that are practically unknown in fresh waters. The experienced surf swimmers like those of the beach guards of Atlantic City have learned how to act in self-protection and in the protection of others when attacked by one of these hidden dangers, while all the expertness of the fresh water swimmer is of no avail because they have never come within his experience.

Another, although much smaller element of danger in ocean bathing is that from "cramps," and many narrow escapes from death and some fatalities have resulted from this cause. These may occur in fresh water although not to the extent as in the ocean. These are likely caused in the ocean by the alternating currents of cold and warm water—a common phenomenon of the sea. Even expert ocean swimmers are not totally exempt from this danger, but, taught to guard against it by floating and other expedients until help arrives, they seldom fall victims to it. This danger menaces, particularly and peculiarly, those reckless swimmers who, disregarding the warnings of the life savers, persist in taking long and spectacular swims oceanward and around the piers, doing "stunts" for the applause of the spectators on the piers.

Bathers of this class not only place their own lives in jeopardy, but they endanger the lives of others by often compelling the life guards to make long and hazardous trips to make a

rescue while hundreds of conservative bathers are left without protection during these trips. Of course, such cases are not frequent, but they have occurred on too many occasions—so many, in fact, that, several years ago, the proposition was seriously discussed of treating all such reckless swimmers as disorderly persons and punishing them as such. My recollection is that several were punished under this charge. It has been the aim of this department to avoid any conflict with the guests of the city, even the reckless bathers and, by stern warnings, this class of bathers has been about eliminated.

Eternal vigilance is the price of safety on the bathing beach as well as of national liberty. That is the policy that actuates and animates the



WILLIAM H. BARTLETT
Director, Department of Public Safety

officers and members of the Beach Patrol. This vigilance extends to every bather on the strand from the Inlet to Jackson avenue, from the tiny tot paddling at the edge of the water to the athlete playing for the applause of the spectators on the piers. With from twenty to fifty thousand bathers in the surf at one time what this means can better be imagined than described; it can only be appreciated by those connected with the work of safeguarding these thousands by a comparative handful of men. The wonder is not that there are any fatalities, but that there are so few.

The recent lamentable calamity in which several bathers lost their lives in the space of minutes of time was not due to any lack or relaxation of this policy of vigilance, but to a set of circumstances beyond human con-

trol or prevention. Acts of Providence are recognized by human, as well as by divine law, and if there was ever an act of Providence it was exemplified in this calamity on the beach. Why it was manifested is not for man to tell. But that that terrible series of accidents, all within the space of a few minutes, as I have said, was beyond the prevention of human agency is beyond question of doubt. And in this connection I am going to tell something that has never been told in print, so far as I know—something that will go far towards clearing up the mystery of that calamity and absolving, beyond all possibility of doubt, the brave beach guards and the officers in charge of providing beach protection to the bathers from any suspicion of carelessness or lack of vigilance, if any such exists.

Those who were on the beach front that day will recall that the sea was unusually turbulent; that the waves rolled in in great breakers and receded boiling and swirling. It was as angry and evil a sea as I ever saw. There was something sinister about it that made old seamen shudder. The guards, realizing the dangers from such a sea were keyed to the top knoth of eager alertness. They warned the bathers, as far as possible, of the peril and endeavored to hold them all to the water's edge. Of course, it was impossible to keep all from venturing into the danger zone because of the length of the bathing beach. But the guards did the best they could and their alertness undoubtedly saved many lives.

When the supreme test of courage came every guard who could reach the scene where scores of bathers were struggling in a mass in what seemed to a mammoth cauldron of boiling water proved himself a hero. Not a man thought of his own peril and every man fought to save the lives of others as desperately as though his own was at stake. Moreover, this gallant fight was made with rare intelligence as well as with desperate courage. There were no lost motions, no delays, no hesitation. The men worked, not only swiftly, but accurately; with the precision of seasoned soldiers and there is no doubt that scores of lives were saved through the high quality and rapidity of their work. This department and, in fact, the entire city, is proud of the splendid record made by the Beach Patrol on that tragic day.

These things have been told, but not the real cause of the tragedy. It is that there was a miniature tidal wave at the moment that these bathers were engulfed and that is what caused the tragedy. There had been, undoubtedly, some violent disturbance far out at sea, possibly hundreds of miles, that produced this miniature tidal wave. It might have

been a subaqueous volcanic eruption or earthquake, which are not uncommon in the Southern Pacific, and this is probably the true explanation.

Although the sea had been in an angry mood throughout the morning there was nothing to indicate that it was more than the result of a heavy storm at sea. But at the moment preceding the cries for help a mighty wave rolled in with terrific speed, lifting the bathers from their feet the entire length of the beach. Some were thrown back to safety, while scores, possibly hundreds, were carried back by the receding waters.

This was an individual, distinct wave, several feet higher than any of its fellows of that day. People occupying sun chairs far back towards the Boardwalk were literally washed out of their seats and swept under the walk by the wave. It was all over so quickly that few realized exactly what had happened and that they had witnessed a genuine tidal wave in these far Northern waters probably never occurred to one of them.

Had the phenomenon been confined to the beach front I would have hesitated in accepting the theory of a tidal wave in explanation of the calamity. But the effect of the wave as observed by boating parties in the Inlet and the thoroughfares back of the city confirmed this impression. Boats at anchor were violently tossed upward and then whirled around on their anchor ropes. One man, an employe at City Hall, was fishing from his boat back by the Absecon channel when he felt this upward heave and, having travelled extensively in the South Seas, realized that some terrific disturbance had taken place at sea. He immediately pulled up anchor and started his engine. He saw that the water was boiling under the surface, although comparatively calm on top.

He had not proceeded a hundred feet until the bottom of his boat was gripped by the swirling waters beneath and spun around like a top. This occurred half a dozen times before he reached home. Boats under way at the same time had the same experience. These boating parties knew nothing at that time of what was transpiring on the bathing beach, but when they read of the disaster the following morning they found that their experience had occurred at approximately the same time that the big wave washed up on the beach.

As I have said, the Beach Patrol needs no vindication of its behavior on that lamentable occasion. The splendid performance of the members speaks for itself. But I think it only right and just that these facts be recited at this time. They are interesting in themselves and, to my mind, prove, beyond all possibility of doubt, that the fatalities in the surf on that day were due to an act of Providence and beyond control or prevention by human agency.

Atlantic City's bathing beach is as safe, if not safer, than that of any seashore resort on the Atlantic coast, as it is the best. But it is subject to the same caprices of old ocean whenever she is in one of her various

moods as any other shore laved by its waters. In fact, the sea would lose half its charm if this were not true. But it has been the policy of Atlantic City to add to the natural security of the beach every possible safeguard that human ingenuity can invent or suggest towards the protection of the bather. This policy has obtained since the foundation of the resort, but in the old days the volunteers acted as the life-savers and from this crude, but effective and often heroic force, has been evolved the best organized and most efficient body of beach patrolmen in this country, if not in the world. This has not been accomplished in a season, nor in ten seasons. It has been a slow evolution.

At the same time I do not think I exaggerate when I say that the most rapid strides in bringing it to its present state of approximate perfection have been taken during the past two seasons. A large degree of credit for this accomplishment is due my assistant, Mr. Glenn, and Dr. Bossert, Chief Beach Surgeon. But the larger credit belongs to the men of the force for their ready obedience to the system of discipline that has been instituted and for the faithfulness and enthusiasm they have displayed in their work.

In the past, assertions that politics had been eliminated from consideration in the appointment of beach guards were received with cynical smiles. Under this administration both the smiles and the politics have been absolutely and unequivocally eliminated. There is not a man on the force who is there through political pull or influence. Every man was appointed solely on his merits and after making good in the most rigid system of tests ever enforced on Absecon Beach or elsewhere. Every man is an expert with the oars, with the buoys and in swimming.

The force of this season is not only the most efficient, but it is also larger than was ever before on the beach. There are also more stations, more surgeons and more equipment than ever before. The men, in spite of the severe tests to which they were subjected at the time of their appointment, are drilled frequently and new safeguards have been installed for the protection of the bathers consisting of warning signs and signals when sudden dangers arise. Since night bathing has come into favor, while it should be discouraged, provision has been made for the protection of these nocturnal swimming parties. But probably the most effective system of protection that has been devised was inaugurated this season by which the guards test the beach when going on duty every morning and, in case of a rough sea, several times during the day. The beach is carefully examined throughout its length for holes that may have developed suddenly, for off-sets, insets, "pussies" and any other freak of the ocean currents. When any of these are discovered warnings are given the bathers and a guard is stationed at the point of danger to enforce the warning.

The full force now on duty on the beach consists of seven surgeons, four captains and eighty-nine men, while the equipment comprises six hospital tents, five pulmotors, one lungmotor, thirty-four boats, one hundred and thirty-six oars, ninety ring buoys and forty-five can buoys. As an auxiliary to this regular beach equipment there are three buoys with rope attachment on the Garden Pier, two on the Steeplechase Pier, one on Young's Old Pier and one on Young's Million Dollar Pier.

There are thirty-eight stations between Grammercy Place and Jackson avenue divided into four districts, each under the command of a captain. In the central district, extending from Pennsylvania avenue to the Million Dollar Pier, there are two hospital tents, one being the headquarters under the direct charge of Chief Surgeon Bossert. There are also two hospital tents in the down-town district, between Missouri and Iowa avenues. The disposition of the forces and the personnel is as follows:

First District: Captain Alexander Miller and twenty-one men, eight boats, thirty-two oars, twenty-three ring buoys and ten can buoys. Hospital tent at Maryland avenue, under charge of Dr. Durham; one pulmotor. Stations: Grammercy Place—J. Gale, C. Mitchell, N. Johnson. Royal Palace Hotel—W. Masterson, H. Mills. Rhode Island avenue—H. Leddy, G. Randolph. Massachusetts avenue—J. Young, M. Sayer. Connecticut avenue—H. Cramer, C. Davis. Delaware avenue—A. Johann. States avenue—M. Conover, M. Broome, R. Horton. Maryland avenue (hospital tent)—R. Davis, J. Davis, W. Bell. Virginia avenue—W. Weber, N. Driscoll, W. Thomas.

Second District: Captain Talcott Channells and twenty-seven men, nine boats, twenty-eight ring buoys and fifteen can buoys. Headquarters: hospital tent (Big Top) under charge of Dr. Bossert, assisted by Dr. F. Hartman and William Allen; one pulmotor. Hospital tent, at Kentucky avenue, under charge of Dr. Pennington; one pulmotor. Stations: Pennsylvania avenue—Fred La Sino, O. Bowen. Steeplechase Pier—F. Somers. North Carolina avenue—A. McCullen, F. Estegren, N. Dirago. South Carolina avenue (hospital tent)—Harry Brown, L. Monroe, H. Yates, Jr. Tennessee avenue—R. McKenna, J. Kerrigan, R. Hughes. New York avenue—Howard Parker, Harry Parker. Kentucky avenue (hospital tent)—C. Geiger, C. Reichstetter. Brady's Baths—G. Hickman, Charles Estegan, F. McKim. Indiana avenue (Casino)—William Peterson, Owen Kertland. Ohio avenue—Ben Cox, L. Calkins. Michigan avenue—E. Stokes, J. Broome. Million Dollar Pier—M. Craig.

Third District: Captain H. Hall and twenty men, eight boats, thirty-two oars, twenty-two ring buoys, nine can buoys. Hospital tent, under charge of Dr. Sinkinson, at Mississippi avenue; one pulmotor; and hospital tent, under charge of Dr. Jeney, at Texas avenue; one lungmotor. Stations:

(Continued on page 7)

METHODS OF ASSESSMENT — Interesting Information on an Important Subject by Board of Assessors.

The Board of Assessors has issued a pamphlet on the subject of assessments for taxation that embodies a lot of interesting and valuable information that should appeal, not only to taxpayers, but to students of the subject and to the public generally. It treats of the methods of assessment and the means of informing taxpayers as to both methods and results in securing an equality of assessment.

Atlantic City covers an area of 2,919 acres which is divided into 16,050 lots and there are 12,900 buildings. The total valuation taxable last year reached the large amount of \$93,668,650. The exemptions, consisting of public schools, public property and church and charitable property amounted to an aggregate of \$3,726,300, which brings the total valuation in Atlantic City to over \$100,000,000.

Among the difficulties encountered by the assessors in arriving at just valuations is the practice, that has become common during the past twenty-five years, of inserting a nominal consideration in deeds. President Ruffu estimates that this custom has become so prevalent that only about one deed in twenty contains the actual consideration for transfer, which results in the concealment of about ninety-five per cent. of the best evidence of the value of real property and, he declares, it causes a well-grounded fear on the part of investors that they will be deceived as to the value of real estate. This concealment must necessarily result in confusing the assessors and is often the basis of disputes as to assessments.

The Board has adopted a system of block and lot maps and land value maps which is of great aid to the assessors in reaching a just conclusion as to valuations. To arrive at a unit value the assessors take a lot having a street frontage of one foot, extending back a distance equal to that of the average lot in the city (say 100 feet), usually situated about half way between the two corners, and being at right angles to the street, as the standard unit of area used in working out land values for purposes of comparison by means of the land value map; and the value of such a lot is termed the unit value of the (linear) square on which it fronts.

There are several rules in use to assist in the determination of values for different parts of lots. The oldest rule in present use was promulgated by Judge Murray Hoffman forty or fifty years ago, generally known as the "Hoffman Rule." Originally it was simply a declaration that the front half of a lot is worth two-thirds of the value of the full lot. The method used in Atlantic City has been adopted after careful calculations of proportions resulting from the application of a rule that, taking 100 feet as a basis or unit of depth, the value of the first fifty feet of this depth is 70 per cent. of the whole. The calcu-

lation has been carried out to show the proportion of value for each foot of depth from 15 feet to 500 feet.

Much is heard of "corner influence" in arriving at valuations. This is explained in the pamphlet as meaning the enhanced value a parcel of land carries by reason of its proximity to, or location on, the corner of two intersecting streets. The relative value of a corner lot as compared with that of an interior lot depends upon the importance of the two streets on which the corner lot fronts and the location in the city. The greatest increase in value for a corner lot is at the intersection of two streets of equal importance in the best location, and this increase diminishes as the difference between the streets increases until one of the intersecting streets may be regarded as adding nothing to the property in excess of



A. M. RUFFU
President, Board of Assessors

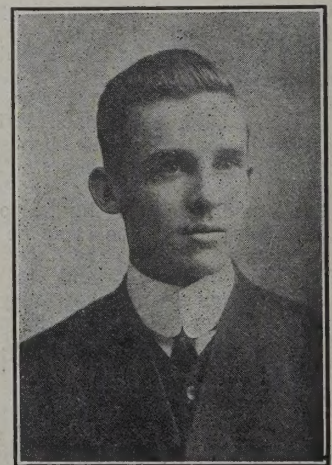
the value of an easement of light and air. The extent of the corner influence and the consequent ratio of increase in value are determined in accordance with an appropriate basic scale of percentage values, which scale is decided upon in advance of assessment and is based upon the best evidence obtainable.

In regard to appeals from assessments, the following ruling of the Court of Errors and Appeals is cited: "An assessment cannot be reduced below the true value of property because other property in the same vicinity is assessed relatively lower, as the reduction of any assessment below true value would be in violation of the constitutional provision that all property shall be assessed for taxes according to its true value." The County Board will, therefore, be powerless to afford any relief where an appeal is based on value, unless the value complained of is in excess of the real value.

The rule for arriving at the value of real estate provides that the asses-

sor shall ascertain the names of the owners of all real property situated in his taxing district, and shall, after examination and inquiry, determine the full and fair value of each parcel of real property at such price as in his judgment such parcel would sell at a fair and bona fide sale by private contract on the 20th day of May of each year. In the case of any taxpayer who refuses to testify on oath when required, or shall render false or fraudulent account, the assessor shall estimate his property at the highest value he has reason to believe it may be placed. It is pointed out that the evidence furnished by sales of real estate as to the actual value of property is, from the nature of the case, always imperfect, because no particular sale is conclusive evidence of anything except that the minds of the two contracting parties met at a certain point; therefore, no particular sale is to be regarded as conclusive evidence of value.

Among the sources of information relied upon frequently by the assessors in determining values are the following: Previous assessment for purposes of taxation; consideration paid as set forth in deeds; amount loaned on mortgage; valuations as sworn to in petitions to the Orphan' Court and to the Courts of Common Pleas; valuation placed in condemnation proceedings; amount offered in good faith for a property; value placed thereon by owner, seller and real estate experts; information in possession of title insurance companies; amount and character of traffic in front of or near the property; nearness of property to trolley line, railroad station, e. c.; character of the neighborhood; recent or contemplated improvements in neighborhood; whether or not desirable elements are present in the neighborhood; value of adjacent property; personal inspection by assessor; testimony given before the County Board of Revision on appeals, etc.



DR. EDWIN H. COWARD
Recently appointed Health Officer

RAPID GROWTH OF THE PARK AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM.

The park and playground system that was instituted by Commissioner Bacharach less than two years ago has almost reached the full flower of its growth, beauty and usefulness during the past season. While there is much to be done before the plans of Commissioner Bacharach will have attained their full fruition, what has already been achieved should be, and is, a source of pride to the advocates of the "City Beautiful" and of recreation centers for the youth of the city.

The growth and development of the parks is naturally slower than of the playgrounds because nature cannot be hurried in covering the naked earth with grass and in growing saplings into spreading shade trees. But both of these beautifiers are making good progress and the parks are already things of beauty and of rest to the eye that becomes weary of asphalt pavements and the glare on sand and water.

The old section of the Albany Avenue Park is the beauty spot of the city and the new section has been completed so far as planting and the laying out of flower plots and walks is concerned. The finishing touches will be given this coming Fall by installing the sidewalks. The cold and wet Spring and the unpropitious weather of the early Summer has retarded the growth of the trees, but with a severe pruning this Fall and moderate weather next Spring will give them, it is expected by Superintendent McGovern, the impetus that he had hoped for early this year.

The Inlet Park, the largest in the system, is being made a combination playground and beauty spot—the purposes for which it was intended. The largest and central section of the park has been converted into a grass plot, but in this plot will be constructed an oval, quarter-mile cinder track and within this foot-track will be laid out a baseball diamond and a football gridiron. A grand stand with a capacity of four hundred has already been erected for the accommodation of the spectators of these sports. It is the intention of Commissioner Bacharach to bulkhead the Inlet Park next year which will make possible its beautification along the water's edge so that it can fulfil its destiny of becoming a genuine marine park.

There are now seven playgrounds in full operation, including some of the school yards, and they have been patronized by the children this season to a greater extent than last year. When it is considered that three years ago there was not a playground throughout the city and the children were at the mercy of the automobiles and other vehicles on the streets if they were to indulge their love of play in any way, the progress that has been made in this direction has been almost like a magic growth.

But the children have not been the only beneficiaries of the playgrounds. The young men of the town, until this year deprived of any lot in the city where they could indulge the grand

old sport of baseball, now have two fine diamonds and they have taken advantage of the opportunity to play ball with great enthusiasm. A grand stand and bleachers have been erected at the Kentucky avenue ball park with a seating capacity of nearly one thousand and every seat is occupied on every pleasant afternoon during the week days. And, incidentally, as good a game of ball is put up as by many of the major league teams.

On the opposite corner of Adriatic and Kentucky avenues is a large playground for the small children and the attendance is fully a hundred per cent. greater than last year. This ground is fully equipped with play apparatus for the children and here, under the shade of tents, the kiddies are taught basket weaving, raffia work and other useful arts.

The street end, or beach flower beds, the beauty spots that appeal to the visitors are unusually beautiful this year, in spite of the handicap of a wet and backward Spring. There are now thirteen of these brilliant bits of color and two more will be added before the leaves begin to fall—one at St. Charles Place and one on the outside of the Boardwalk at Michigan avenue. The construction of the latter, which is in the nature of an experiment at the urging of Mayor Riddle, will be about the most pretentious in size in the city. It is of concrete, constructed on a level with the Boardwalk. If it is a success, at the water's edge, as it is expected to be, there will probably be others added at intervals along the 'Walk.

The longed-for "City Beautiful" is slowly, perhaps, but surely, being achieved.

SAFEGUARDING THE SURF BATHER

(Continued from page 5)

Missouri avenue—J. Damico, R. Gregson. Mississippi avenue—S. Gregson, J. Cowden, W. Reinhold. Georgia avenue—M. McCullen, J. Powers, W. Hurley. Florida avenue—Charles Biggar, J. Damico. Bellevue avenue—F. Siddell, W. Wason. Texas avenue—J. Turner, P. Turner, L. Byard. California avenue—A. Jackson, L. Conover. Iowa avenue—F. Tanana, G. Adams.

Fourth District: Captain Peter Parker and twenty-one men, nine boats, thirty-six oars, twenty-five ring buoys, eleven can buoys. Hospital tent at Chelsea avenue, under charge of Dr. Mason; one pulmotor. Stations: Hotel Chelsea—W. Collins, T. Ford, Jr. Chelsea avenue—O. Channells, J. Zell, F. Glenn. Hotel Ostend—Walt Margerum, W. Fenton. Providence avenue—Harry Born, J. Cunliff. Albany avenue—E. Bellwoar, J. Furlow. Elberon avenue—W. Brinton, R. Gouckler. Children's Seashore Home—W. Schauffer, J. Johnson. Bertram avenue—W. Campinelli, H. Wall, J. O'Toole. Jackson avenue—G. Smallwood, W. Donnelly, G. Turner.



BEDLOE BEY
ALEXANDRIA EGYPT

The Late
DR. EDWARD BEDLOE

(This cut was made in Alexandria, Egypt, during a recent visit by the distinguished diplomat)

COMMISSIONERS' TRIBUTE
TO THE LATE DR. BEDLOE

The following resolution, offered by Mayor Riddle, was unanimously adopted by the Board of Commissioners at the meeting of August 12:

WHEREAS, the late Dr. Edward Bedloe was a native of Atlantic City, whose parents were among those who inaugurated the city's chief industry, that of hotel-keeping, and

WHEREAS, throughout the long and distinguished public career of the late Dr. Bedloe he kept ever in mind the welfare of Atlantic City, aiding materially in spreading its fame throughout the world, and

WHEREAS, he worked faithfully, assiduously and effectively for the creation of the Inlet Harbor, it is

RESOLVED, that the Board of Commissioners of Atlantic City cause this minute of respect and admiration to be spread upon the records as a public expression of the esteem in which the memory of the late Dr. Bedloe is held in this community, and that this resolution be printed in the Municipal Journal.

STORM WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM

(Continued from page 3)

Hartford avenue—36-in. brick and concrete, 617 feet long; 4 x 2.6 ft. reinforced concrete, 395 feet long; 20-in. terra cotta, 177 feet long; 18-in. terra cotta, 33 feet long.

Trenton avenue—18-in. terra cotta, 173.5 feet long.

Annapolis avenue—36-in. brick and concrete, 558.5 feet long; 24-in. terra cotta, 25 feet long; 4 x 2.6 ft. reinforced concrete, 393 feet long.

Columbia avenue—4 x 2.6 ft. reinforced concrete, 380 feet long; 30-in. brick and concrete, 564 feet long.

Montgomery avenue—27-in. brick and concrete, 54 feet long; 30-in. brick and concrete, 564 feet long.

Therese Place—15-in. terra cotta, 310 feet long.

Chelsea Parkway—33-in. brick and concrete, 345 feet long; 30-in. brick and concrete, 165 feet long; 20-in. terra cotta, 47.5 feet long; 15-in. terra cotta, 624.5 feet long.

Ventnor avenue—30-in. brick and concrete, 328 feet long; 27-in. brick and concrete, 374 feet long; 24-in. terra cotta, 510 feet long; 22-in. terra cotta, 471 feet long; 20-in. terra cotta, 537.5 feet long; 18-in. terra cotta, 258 feet long; 15-in. terra cotta, 504 feet long.

Winchester avenue—24-in. terra cotta, 333.5 feet long; 18-in. terra cotta, 348 feet long.

There are 40,603 feet of laterals in the drainage system, or about seven and two-thirds miles. There are also more than three miles of 10 and 12-inch terra cotta inlet pipe. As in the main canal, all laterals are built on pile and timber foundations and all terra cotta pipes are laid in concrete.

The Root contract was supervised by James L. Ferebee, as the representative of T. Chalkley Hatton, and the engineering board, in addition to Mr. Hatton, included the then City Engineer, Mr. E. D. Rightmire and Mr. John H. Decker. The Bader contracts were supervised by Mr. Ferebee and the engineering board composed of Messrs. Ferebee, Hatton and Hackney.

It has been estimated that the cost of the Storm Water Drainage System, when completed, will approximate \$2,000,000. The cost, up to the close of last year, has been \$1,303,965.36. The cost of the main conduit was \$686,192.36, including extras amounting to \$23,147.18. The laterals under the Root contract cost \$161,327.34, including extras amounting to \$1,485.45. The cost of the two Bader contracts was, first, \$189,082.68; second, \$131,517.92 making a total for construction to date of \$1,168,120.30. The cost of engineering, plans, inspection, printing, land, advertising, etc., amounted to \$118,986.38, which gives a grand total of \$1,303,965.36.

It is a large bill, but it is generally agreed that the results justify the cost.

The Atlantic Inter-Club League, at a recent meeting, passed resolutions of thanks to Commissioner Bacharach for the creation of the baseball park at Kentucky avenue and unanimously voted to name the recreation center "Bacharach Park" in honor of the Commissioner.

JEALOUS GUARDIANSHIP OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

It has been asserted by Commissioner Bacharach, in whose department is the Bureau of Water, that the people regard this commodity with jealous solicitude and that anything that arouses suspicion in the supply is a signal for instant alarm. This is the contention of all students of civic affairs. It is one reason that the supply is watched with ceaseless vigilance by those having charge and supervision of it.

It has been the proud boast of Atlantic City for many years that its water supply was not only above suspicion, but that it was superior to that of almost any other community in this country. And this boast has been, and still is, justified. For two days in the latter part of July the water that emerged from city taps was of a dark and muddy hue, and there was an immediate outcry on the part of the citizens. Of course, it was annoying, but there was nothing alarming about it. It was caused by the disobedience of orders on the part of workmen at the Doughty Pond in opening the waste gate and allowing the water that had been disturbed by the dredging operations in the upper part of the pond to escape into the city conduit. There was nothing deleterious in this water, but it was not of the accustomed clearness and, hence, a mighty outcry from the citizens. This condition was corrected at once, but it required two days of constant pumping and the blowing out of the city mains to restore the supply to the normal.

The reddish tinge of the water in the early days of August was due to the heavy rains of the second, third and fourth days of the month that flushed out the entire Absecon watershed. This reddish color comes from the roots of the cedar trees and, so far from being detrimental, is considered by many to improve the quality of potable water. Samples of the water supply were collected on the evening of August 3 and sent to the State Laboratory of Hygiene at Trenton for analysis. The latter proved its absolute purity.

NEW JETTIES FOR BEACH PROTECTION.

Steps have been taken by the Board of Commissioners for the protection and building up of the bathing beach that has suffered from the almost unprecedented storms of the past year. In order to secure the consensus of public opinion, and especially of beach front opinion, on this important subject, a public hearing was held and the views of several large property owners were ascertained. These, coupled with the views of experts, form the basis of action on the part of the Commissioners.

Plans and specifications have been prepared by City Engineer Hackney, under the direction of Commissioner Thompson, in whose department this work falls, for the construction of

jetties at Boston and Iowa avenues and bids will be opened at the meeting of the Commissioners on September 2. The jetty at Boston avenue will be 400 feet in length and that at Iowa avenue will be 375 feet long.

The construction of both will consist of a wooden core composed of main piles and sheet piling, similar to that used in the building of the Tennessee avenue jetty, although no creosoted lumber will be used. This core will be supported on either side by masses of stone sufficient to make a top width of ten feet on each side, or a total width of twenty feet. The width at the base, of course, will be considerably greater. Other jetties of similar length and width are in contemplation, although it is likely that the Commissioners will await the results that are expected to be achieved by these two, that will soon be under way of construction, before undertaking any additional construction.

The Tennessee avenue jetty, that has already made gains in the beach at that point, will be extended a further distance of two hundred feet, making a total length of 695 feet. The wood work of the original contract is almost completed, as well as considerable of the stone work. The materials required for the two new jetties will be 5,240 lineal feet of round piles, 12 inches at the butt and from 25 to 30 feet long; 85,500 feet, board measure, of other lumber and 5,500 tons of stone. Of the latter seventy-five per cent, of the pieces used must weigh 300 or more pounds each. It is expected that work on these jetties will begin the latter part of next month, and will be pushed as rapidly as possible to conclusion.

**JAMES M. SHEEN**

Recently appointed Assistant to City Solicitor Schimpf

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

GENERAL FUND—JULY 31, 1915.

ASSETS

Cash in Bank—General Fund..	\$80,584.26	
Tax Levy of 1914:		
Real	\$251,262.76	
Personal	21,791.58	
Polls	9,177.00	
		282,231.34
Delinquent Taxes Receivable—		
1913 and Prior:		
Real	170,989.58	
Personal	104,571.41	
Polls	41,851.00	
		317,411.99
Assessment "J"—Imp. Adr. and		
New Jersey Aves.		3,872.43
Assessment K—Imp. Maine		
and Mad. Aves.		5,497.48
Miscellaneous Income Receiv-		
able		54,639.08
Revenue Account—1912 and		
1913	\$992.59	
Revenue Account—1914	128,332.09	
" " 1915	11,592.30	
		140,916.98
		<u>\$885,153.56</u>

LIABILITIES

Warrants Issued and Outstand-		
ing	\$3,369.22	
Appropriation Balances	163,407.66	
Bills Payable	225,000.00	
Reserve for Revision, Reduc-		
tion and Non-Collection of		
Taxes	462,355.94	
Tax Overpayments	680.06	
Revenue Account—1911 and		
Prior	30,340.68	

WATER DEPARTMENT.
ASSETS

Cash in Bank	\$10,641.04	
Cashier's Fund	2,000.00	12,641.04
Delinquent Water Rents Re-		
ceivable		949.02
Current Income, Receivable ...		5,117.92
Revenue Account—1911 and		
Prior	20,704.57	
Revenue Account—1915	105,055.96	
		129,760.53
		<u>\$144,468.51</u>

LIABILITIES

Warrants Issued and Outstand-		
ing	\$18.00	
Appropriation Balances	26,145.16	
Reserve for Allowances and		
Reductions		915.67
Revenue Account—1912-13	86,770.24	
" —1914	30,619.44	
		117,389.68
		<u>\$144,468.51</u>

SCHOOL ACCOUNTS.**ASSETS**

Cash in Bank	\$9,048.87	
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LIABILITIES

Warrants Issued and Outstand-		
ing	\$166.12	
Appropriation Balances	8,882.75	
		<u>\$9,048.87</u>

BOND ACCOUNTS.
ASSETS

Cash in Bank	\$217,328.30	
Delinquent Sidewalk and Pav-		
ing Assessments:		
Sidewalk Assessments ...	\$4,858.50	
Paving Assessments	11,119.51	
		15,978.01
City Property:		
Land, Buildings, Imp. and		
Equipments	8,582,234.54	
Sinking Fund	2,761,327.44	
Atlantic City Sewerage Com-		
pany	11,713.17	
		<u>\$11,588,581.46</u>

LIABILITIES

Warrants Issued and Outstand-		
ing	\$3,637.15	
Bonded Debt	9,826,000.00	
Temporary Certificates—Talla-		
hassee Ave.	\$2,500.00	
Temporary Certificates—Side-		
walks	500.00	
		3,000.00
Surplus		1,744,048.32
Atlantic City Sewerage Co.—		
Claim Reserve		11,713.17
Interest Collected — Assess-		
ment I.	182.37	
Interest Collected — Sidewalk		
Assessment, 1915 .....	.45	
		182.82
		<u>\$11,588,581.46</u>

APPROPRIATIONS—During the Month of July, 1915.

	Appro. Available	Expended During July, 1915.	Balance July 31, 1915.
Boardwalk	\$11,693.17	\$4,161.20	\$7,531.97
" Decking	37.25		37.25
" Illumination	9,432.68	1,501.93	7,930.75
Building Department	455.35	15.15	440.20
Comfort Stations	5,032.26	825.40	4,206.86
Department Supplies	9,371.37	3,483.41	5,887.96
Detectives	1,664.15	292.88	1,371.27
Electrical	2,591.43	296.43	2,295.00
Engineering	446.12	43.73	402.39

Fire	29,461.14	13,358.71	16,102.43
Health	4,527.07	1,298.83	3,228.24
Hospital	1,000.00		1,000.00
Interest on Bonds	13,436.68	1,802.25	11,634.43
Interest on Temp. Loans	2,208.43	398.75	1,809.68
Lighting	27,256.31	5,088.38	22,167.93
Legal Exepense	222.62	48.11	174.51
Bulkheads at Street Ends	1,739.17	123.34	1,615.83
Public Library	2,000.00		2,000.00
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	300.00	300.00	
Contingent Fund—Police Department	207.48		207.48
Keswick Society	100.00		100.00
Municipal Band	6,250.50	2,396.00	3,854.50
Deferred Bills	615.50		615.50
Life Guards	18,090.60	10,414.26	7,676.34
Tree Planting Commission	1,520.13	258.06	1,262.07
Pure Food	315.62		315.62
Disposition of Dogs	188.51	188.51	
Electrolytic Survey	2,500.00		2,500.00
Flower Experiment	782.76		782.76
Refund of Fines, Assessments, etc.	615.98	1.10	614.88
Contingent Expense	7,714.55	6,200.00	1,514.55
Public Recreation	2,757.75	1,327.25	1,430.50
Parks and Playgrounds	1,379.51	869.30	510.21
Police	35,109.29	16,593.21	18,516.08
Poor	2,778.10	973.57	1,804.53
Printing	1,092.80	288.04	804.76
Property	1,106.55	537.48	569.07
Salaries	22,383.14	9,454.35	12,928.79
Sanitary	12,421.85	8,266.66	4,155.19
Streets	26,145.95	13,209.82	12,936.13
Surety Bonds	472.00		472.00
	\$267,423.77	\$104,016.11	\$163,407.66
Water Department	30,294.40	4,149.24	26,145.16
	\$297,718.17	\$108,165.35	\$189,552.82
			108,165.35
			\$297,718.17

BOND ACCOUNTS.

	Available	Expended during July, 1915.	Balance July 31, 1915.
Paving Bonds—305,000	\$10,104.04	\$7,156.21	\$2,947.83
“ South Carolina and Virginia	13,078.27	4,702.80	8,375.47
“ Aberdeen	3,982.26	2,122.30	1,859.96
Water Bonds—Doughty Pond	26,737.91	7,371.62	19,366.29
“ 160,000	2,103.50		2,103.50
“ 75,000	37,398.22		37,398.22
“ 100,000	7,913.38	1,101.84	6,811.54
“ Arctic	15,139.95		15,139.95
“ Baltic	239.93	55.47	184.46
“ 48 in. Main	242.36		242.36
“ 350,000 48 in. Main	400.25		400.25
City Park—Acc. 500,000	9,907.63	769.86	9,137.77
“ 175,000	2,084.96		2,084.96
“ Inlet	26.74		26.74
“ Sunset	88.42		88.42
“ Albany Ave.	21,399.00	21,000.00	399.00
Drainage Bonds	19,620.19	44.42	19,575.77
Sidewalks	60.62	32.00	28.62
City Improvement	1,506.91		1,506.91
City Improvement—47,000	4,785.93	57.20	4,728.73
Albany Avenue Bonds	5,812.82		5,812.82
Lighting Standard Bonds—Boardwalk	8,633.51		8,633.51
“ 10,000	5,676.58	617.30	5,059.28
Conduit Bonds	12,437.95	216.06	12,221.89
City Hall Bonds	1,399.67		1,399.67
Ventnor Avenue	15,684.10	2,850.00	12,834.10
Fire House—California Ave.	2,573.15		2,573.15
Harbor Improvement Bonds	14,991.67	1,825.01	13,166.66
	\$244,029.92	\$49,922.09	\$194,107.83
			49,922.09
			\$244,029.92

BOARD OF EDUCATION ACCOUNTS

Schools—Special	\$2,133.53		\$2,133.53
“ General	12,423.94	\$5,674.72	6,749.22
	\$14,557.47	\$5,674.72	\$8,882.75
			5,674.72
			\$14,557.47
School Bonds—160,000	\$400.00		\$400.00
“ 29,000	2,674.32		2,674.32
“ 120,000—10,000 Richmond	26.91		26.91
“ Texas	5,302.38		5,302.38
“ Indiana	324.51		324.51
“ Massachusetts	9,452.13	\$758.00	8,694.13
	\$18,180.25	\$758.00	\$17,422.25
			758.00
			\$18,180.25

RECEIPTS—General Fund and Water Department.

Tax Collector:			
Current Taxes		\$49,494.62	
Delinquent Taxes		73,991.98	
Paving Assessments		517.62	
Sidewalks		477.77	\$124,481.99
Recorder's Fines			207.64
District Court Costs			588.65
Interest on Deposits			80.27
Mercantile Licenses:			
Rolling Chairs		4,608.00	
Vehicle		6,242.00	
Concert		3,950.00	
Miscellaneous		13,777.78	28,577.78
City Clerk:			
Liquor Licenses		8,450.00	
Dog Licenses		109.00	
Dog Redemptions		30.00	
Blank Dog Tags		5.50	
Miscellaneous		2.00	8,596.50
Parade Permits			2.00
Bureau of Health and Vital Statistics:			
Plumbers' Permits		84.50	
Marriage Licenses		68.00	
Milk Permits		8.00	
Board of Patients		168.48	
Miscellaneous		141.09	470.07
Electrical Bureau:			
Permits for Electricity		443.00	
Erection of Poles		30.00	
Moving Picture Operators		30.00	
Miscellaneous		40.00	543.00
Bureau of Highways:			
Street Openings		462.30	
Excess Street Openings		27.31	
Street Dirt		31.00	
W. J. & S. R. R.—Care of Georgia Ave.		25.00	545.61
Building Department:			
Building Permits		168.00	
Storage of Combustibles		80.50	
Erection of Signs		8.00	
Erection of Fire Escape		1.00	257.50
Rent of City Property:			
Texas Avenue		20.00	
H. B. Graham—Sunset Ave.		75.00	
Warner-Quinlan Co.—Sunset Ave.		40.00	
V. B. Smith—Sunset Ave.		50.00	
Vesper Boat Club—Sunset Ave.		12.50	
D. C. Freas—A. C. Motor Club		12.50	
Shore Boiler & Machine Works		25.00	
W. B. Creighton		12.50	
T. H. French—Wharf		40.00	
Mr. McLaughlin		12.50	300.00
County Clerk Parker—License Cosmopolitan Club			250.00
Telephone Calls			3.22
Overseer of Poor—Transportation			6.00
Total General Fund			\$164,910.23

Water Department:	
Water Rents—Current	\$2,693.59
“ Arrears	15.00
Street Services	763.83
General Water Receipts	207.57
Miscellaneous	930.95
	<hr/> \$4,610.94

SCHOOL ACCOUNTS—GENERAL

Interest on Deposits	\$11.53
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SUMMARY

General Fund	\$164,910.23
Water Department	4,610.94
School Accounts—General	11.53
	<hr/> \$169,532.70

COMMISSION MEETINGS IN BRIEF

July 1, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

Public notice given that bonds of the City will not be offered at sale except at public sale.

Forms of notice to contractors, proposal, contract, specifications and bond for constructing bulkheads at ends of Kingston and Trenton Avenues, approved.

City Engineer authorized in preparing monthly estimate for the paving of Baltic Avenue to include an allowance of 30c. per sq. yd. and 52c. per sq. yd.

Bill of Standard Bitulithic Company, amount \$465.69, ordered paid.

Director of Streets and Public Improvements empowered to rent the comfort station at Texas Avenue and Boardwalk.

Ordinances No. 29 and No. 30 passed first and second reading.

July 8, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

Director of Parks and Public Property authorized to purchase one register for Venturi Meter Tube at \$493.00.

City to take title of premises bounded by Albany, Trenton, Atlantic and Ventnor Avenues, subject to judgments disclosed by settlement certificate of Atlantic Guaranty and Title Insurance Company.

\$850.00 to be paid for premises at Northeast corner of Aberdeen and Ventnor Avenues.

Ordinances No. 27, No. 29 and No. 30 passed third reading.

Archibald V. Hamilton, south-east corner Michigan and Atlantic Avenues, granted a retail liquor license.

\$215.00 to be returned to the Atlantic City Sign Company.

July 15, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

Bill of United States Wood Preserving Co., amount \$462.50, ordered paid.

Ordinance No. 17 amended and passed second reading as amended.

Ordinance No. 28 passed second reading.

Following retail license petitions referred to the Director of Public Safety:—Jeffries, Harry, 123 S. Arkansas Avenue; O'Brien, John, 1931 Arctic Avenue.

July 22, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

John McCormick granted a retail liquor license at south-east cor. Georgia and Pacific Avenues.

Upon motion of Mr. Bartlett, the following requests to withdraw application for a liquor license and fee returned, were granted:—Max Weloff, 301 N. Pennsylvania Avenue; Joseph Regan, cor. Mississippi and Pacific Avenues; Harry Jeffries, 123 S. Arkansas Avenue; Silvio Tiberini, 2221 Pacific Avenue.

City Clerk notified the Board of Commissioners that Deputy Sheriff, Smith E. Johnson, had, pursuant to an execution issued out of the Atlantic Circuit Court, made a levy on the rights and credits, chattels and effects of Lockwood and Cherry, possessed or held by the City of Atlantic City.

Zachary T. Baldwin appointed Supervisor of Highways for a term of three years at a salary or compensation now fixed by ordinance or resolution.

Francis B. Coll and Charles F. Heckler discharged from the positions of assistants in the office of the Supervisor of Highways.

David R. Barrett appointed Inspector of Streets and Highways in the office of Supervisor of Highways.

Edmund C. Gaskill, Jr., appointed Recorder of the City of Atlantic City for a term of three years at a salary or compensation now provided by ordinance.

Charles C. Fortner appointed Mercantile Appraiser of the City of Atlantic City for a term of three years.

Lewis L. Mathis appointed Tax Collector of the City of Atlantic City for a term of three years.

Ordinance No. 31, No. 32 and No. 33 passed first and second reading.

Ordinance No. 17 passed third reading.

Following citizens addressed the Commissioners in favor of protecting the beach against encroachment:—Dr. Underwood Cochran, Clarence Bush, John L. Young, James Bew. I. G. Adams, Edward S. Lee, Richard McAllister, Daniel S. White, Henry W. Leeds, Alfred Burk and M. M. Harris.

Resolution authorizing City Engineer to prepare and submit plans and specifications for a 200 feet extension to jetty at Tennessee Avenue, amended.

City Engineer directed to prepare and submit plans and specifications for constructing a 200 foot extension to jetty now being built at foot of Tennessee Avenue.

Following retail liquor license petitions referred to the Director of Public Safety:—James F. Hendricks, 2400 Pacific Avenue; Otto W. Manz, 142 S. Arkansas Avenue.

July 29, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer and Riddle (4). Absent, Dr. Thompson (1).

Ordinance No. 34 passed first reading.

Ordinance No. 28 and Ordinance No. 32 and No. 33 passed third reading.

Following retail liquor license petition referred to the Director of Public Safety:—George A. Peters, N. E. Cor. S. Carolina and Drexel Avenues.

Attest: DANIEL H. V. BELL, City Clerk.

ATLANTIC CITY CONDENSED

Atlantic City was incorporated March 3, 1854, and the first election was held May 1, 1854, when eighteen votes were cast in a cigar box secured with yellow ribbon. Yellow was therefore the first city color. The present colors, blue and white, were adopted in 1895.

Permanent Population, Census Bureau estimate as of July 1, 1915	55,806
Average population (resident and transient) about.....	96,000
Maximum transient population	250,000
Minimum transient population	10,000
Miles of streets, including gravel.....	65.4
Miles of asphalt, bitulithic, wood block, vitrified brick, telford and macadam streets	47.4
Policemen (nine months)	142
Policemen (three months)	160
Firemen throughout the year	136
Fire Companies	12
School Houses	13
Public School Teachers	292
Pupils in Public Schools	8,324
Funded Debt, June 8, 1915, including \$2,674,000 Water Debt	\$9,778,000
Sinking Fund, June 8, 1915, as per last report of Treasurer filed	\$2,710,457.90
Expenditures, 1914, excluding permanent improvements.....	\$2,387,852.65
Expenditures for permanent improvements during 1914.....	\$1,028,618.71
First train to Atlantic City	July 1, 1854
Assessed value of Atlantic City (real, personal and second-class R. R.)	\$93,668,650.00
Building Improvements in 1914, cost of	\$3,137,743.00
Buildings erected in 1914	230
Wealth of Atlantic City for each inhabitant.....	\$1,736.12
Boardwalk, from Absecon Inlet to Longport.....	8 miles
Boardwalk, from Inlet to lower end of city.....	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles
Present Boardwalk dedicated to public use	July 8, 1896
Country Club at Northfield, distance	7 miles
Books in Public Library, December 31, 1914.....	30,318
Books circulated in Public Library during 1914.....	159,623



FIVE YEARS OF ATLANTIC CITY'S FINANCES

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Wealth per capita	\$1,379 00	\$1,437 00	\$1,886 52	\$1,647.22	\$1,736.12
Funded debt per capita.....	137 35	159 74	172 32	162.19	176.72
Sinking Fund	1,537,276 13	1,929,007 80	2,119,769 27	2,299,103.30	2,660,012.30
Sinking Fund per capita	33 31	40 58	49 93	42.61	49.29
Receipts from all sources, except bonds..	1,971,100 25	1,960,390 57	2,033,205 00	2,586,738.78	2,578,404.42
Funded debt of city	5,468,000 00	6,566,000 00	6,896,000 00	7,498,000.00	8,218,000.00
Funded debt of School District.....	871,000 00	1,027,000 00	1,057,000 00	1,253,000.00	1,317,000.00
Assessed valuation—Real	59,992,035 00	64,417,704 00	82,910,995 00	83,974,800.00	85,463,220.00
Assessed Valuation—Personal	3,657,979 00	3,904,635 00	4,152,287 74	3,675,196.94	6,895,300.00
Total taxables, real and personal.....	63,650,014 00	68,322,339 00	87,063,282 74	87,649,996.94	92,358,520.00
Registered voters	12,654	11,521	10,440	9,266	9,686
Population	46,150	47,534	49,000	53,953	*55,806
School children	7,083	7,369	8,019	8,353	8,324

*Census Bureau estimate as of July 1, 1915.



ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT



(SUMMER) A SECTION OF THE BEACH

THE NATION'S PLAYGROUND



(WINTER) EASTER SUNDAY ON THE BOARDWALK

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

—AND—

ROSTER OF CITY OFFICIALS

WILLIAM RIDDLE Mayor and Director of Department of Public Affairs

Secretary to the Mayor **ALBERT BEYER, Jr.**
 City Solicitor **THEODORE W. SCHIMPF**
 Assistant City Solicitor **JAMES M. SHEEN**
 City Clerk **DANIEL H. V. BELL**
 Assistant City Clerk **DAVID H. PORTER, Jr.**

ALBERT BEYER Director of Department of Revenue and Finance

City Treasurer **A. M. HESTON**
 Cashier **CHARLES H. PARSONS**
 Comptroller **B. M. TOWNSEND**
 Mercantile Appraiser **CHARLES C. FORTNER**
 Tax Collector **LEWIS L. MATHIS**
 Assessors **A. M. RUFFU, Jr., Pres.; WALTER J. McDEVITT; J. J. MAHONEY**
 Field Men **JOHN LEEDS, J. FRIES SMITH**
 Secretary to Assessors **H. W. CAIN**

WILLIAM H. BARTLETT Director of Department of Public Safety

Secretary **LEWIS T. GLENN**
 Chief of Police **MALCOLM B. WOODRUFF**
 Captain of Police **C. S. BARRETT**
 Captain of Detectives **RICHARD E. WHALEN**
 Chief of Fire Department **WILLIAM J. BLACK**
 Assistant Chiefs **CHARLES WHIPPEY and GEORGE CLUIN**
 Health Officer **DR. EDWIN H. COWARD**
 Overseer of the Poor **GEORGE ORTLIP**
 Police Surgeon **DR. J. T. BECKWITH**
 Beach Surgeon **DR. CHARLES L. BOSSERT**
 Building Inspector **DAVID F. LAWSON**
 Assistant Building Inspector **J. W. BIDDLE**
 Chief Electrician **FRANK SHINNEN**

HARRY BACHARACH Director of Department of Parks and Public Property

Secretary and Supt. Bureau of Supplies **LOUIS LIPPMAN**
 Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Bureau of Water... **LINCOLN VAN GILDER**
 Assistant Chief Engineer **LOUIS C. MANZ**
 Cashier **STANLEY B. JOHNSON**

J. B. THOMPSON Director of Department of Streets and Public Improvement

Secretary **J. J. LASCHIVER**
 City Engineer **JOHN W. HACKNEY**
 Street Supervisor **ZACHARY T. BALDWIN**
 Assistant Supervisor **DAVID R. BARRETT**
 Superintendent of Boardwalk..... **KIRK LOVELAND**

RECORDER'S COURT

Judge **EDMUND C. GASKILL, Jr.**
 Clerk **FRANCIS J. WALDMAYER**

DISTRICT COURT

Judge **FRANK SMATHERS**
 Clerk **WILLIAM L. RISLEY**
 Sergeant-at-Arms **D. S. BROWN**

ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY

Vol. III—No. 2]

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

[September, 1915

PROVIDING THE WATER FOR FIRE PROTECTION— Installation of a High Pressure Main and Augmentation of Absecon Supply.

Fire is mankind's most beneficent friend and most malignant enemy—a seeming paradox, but a fact, nevertheless. It warms, even creates life, and it takes life in death's most terrifying form. It is war's most ruthless ally in the awful conflict now going on in Europe, and at the same time it is nursing the spark of life in the tiny form in the infant incubator down on the Boardwalk. But fire, the enemy, has one opponent against which it is powerless—water. The flames may be licking up thousands of dollars worth of property and reaching out their red tongues for more material in an effort to create a general conflagration, but when the firemen arrive and streams of water are poured into the heart of the flames the tongues are drawn in, the white smoke, denoting great heat, turns to volumes of black and, presto! the fire is out. So the problem of fighting fire resolves itself into the simple equation of providing an ample supply of water and the means of quickly pouring it on the flames whenever and wherever they threaten. This problem is a world-wide one; Atlantic City is striving to solve it and, while its absolute solution may never be found, this City is in a way to approximate that result.

Director Harry Bacharach, as the head of the Department of Parks and Public Property, in whose jurisdiction is the Bureau of Water, has applied himself assiduously to the task of giving to Atlantic City, not only the purest, but the most abundant supply of water possessed by any community of a population of 300,000 in this or any other country. For a population of 300,000, or more, represents the maximum number of people resident in Atlantic City during the Summer season and all public works, as well as private accommodation, must be proportioned to the maximum in this resort.

The purity of Atlantic City's water supply has never been questioned, but the amount of consumption was so rapidly approaching the maximum of supply when Commission Government was adopted that Commissioner Bacharach, as well as his fellow Commissioners, recognized the necessity of quick action in increasing the supply. Work to this end has been going forward constantly and rapidly under the direction of Mr. Bacharach almost since the day of his assuming control of his department and

the operations now under way will insure a storage capacity of over 300,000,000 gallons in the lower Doughty Pond alone, an increase from about 20,000,000 gallons. The plans adopted by Director Bacharach and Chief Engineer and Superintendent Van Gilder, however, contemplate the eventual enlargement of the upper Doughty Pond, which can be done at little additional cost, so that the combined storage capacity will reach the enormous total of over 500,000,000 gallons—an amount adequate for the supply of that Greater Atlantic City, that will reach from Inlet to Inlet, for generations to come.

The impounding of this vast amount of water is simply in the way of a wise provision for the future;



HARRY BACHARACH
Director, Department of Parks and
Public Property.

the present supply is ample for all possible needs and emergencies of today. The supply is conveyed to the distribution pipes in the city from the pumping station at Absecon through two forty-eight inch mains, the recently installed cast-iron main and the modern wood-stave main. These mains constitute a dual system, either one being able to carry all the water needed for city consumption even in the height of the season. They are located far apart

so that an accident to one could not possibly harm the other. The same far-sighted precautions have been taken in all other branches of the water supply system. There are auxiliary feed pipes leading from the impounding reservoirs to the pumping station and auxiliary pumps at the station together with independent batteries of boilers separated by fireproof walls.

From the foregoing it is manifest that Atlantic City is well protected against any outbreak of fire, no matter how menacing, so far as the supply of water is concerned. Enough water could be forced through the two mains, on a few moments' notice, to almost deluge the city, and certainly to drown out any conflagration that might develop. But a question of almost equal importance is the one involving the means of pouring this water on the flames promptly and in sufficient quantities to be effective. And Director Bacharach and his fellow Commissioners were prompt to take steps to supply means of direct attack on the flames immediately after the recent fire on the Boardwalk.

The ordinance providing for the installation of a high pressure fire main under the Boardwalk and laterals along the side streets is already in course of adoption by the Board of Commissioners and the laying of the big pipes will be rushed on the awarding of the contract. The Boardwalk main will be 20 inches in diameter, will be supported on 10-foot piling and will be laid about two feet below the surface of the beach sand. The laterals will be 12 inches in diameter and, although the ordinance provides for their installation on all side streets leading to the Boardwalk between Massachusetts and Missouri avenues, under the present appropriation they will be laid immediately between Pacific avenue and the Boardwalk connecting with the high pressure main along Arkansas, Ohio, Kentucky, South Carolina and Virginia avenues. The Boardwalk main will be fitted with plugs, or taps, for hose connections at each street intersection and with from one to two in each block, while fire plugs will be spaced at 200-foot intervals on the side streets.

There has been so much discussion of "salt water mains" in the past that there is a general misapprehension in this community that the system to be installed is of that type. This is entirely erroneous. It will

be a fresh water system for the good and sufficient reason that there is no need in this community for the construction of an enormously expensive salt water main. In cities like New York and Boston, where the supply of fresh water is only about adequate to meet the demands of household and commercial consumption, it has been found expedient to tap the ocean in case of a threatened conflagration. But there is no such need in Atlantic City where the supply from the usual sources is ample to meet any emergency. It would call for an expenditure of at least one million dollars to equip a salt water system of fire protection in Atlantic City, and at that it would afford protection, practically, only to the beach front. The system that has been adopted for this city will, eventually, give fire protection to the entire city and at the same time avoid the deterioration from corrosion that is inevitably associated with a salt water system. At the same time, when this system is installed, it will be so constructed as to provide for the utilization of the ocean supply in the event of an undreamed-of emergency.

By an arrangement with the proprietors of eight or nine beach front hotels the pressure for the Boardwalk main will be supplied by the pumps of these hotels. These pumps, located at intervals along the beach front, will be able, by united effort, to exert a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch on the Boardwalk main, which will be sufficient to throw a vertical stream from a fire hose from 150 to 200 feet. The hotel engineers, when notified by telephone of an impending emergency, will attach their engines to the city main and supply the pressure needed to throw an effective stream without the intervention of a fire steamer.

It is not generally known that there is already a water main inside of the Boardwalk extending from Texas to Massachusetts avenue, 12 inches in diameter, tied in with the street ends, thus affording perfect circulation. Suction pipes will be attached to this main and pass through the hotel pumps and thence thrown into the new main through discharge pipes with the combined pressure exerted by the hotel pumps. The normal pressure on the city mains is 40 pounds, which is ample for the feeding of the fire engines, but inadequate for the throwing of an effective independent stream. It is the purpose to tie in the old main at intervals with the new main, the connecting pipes to be fitted with check valves to regulate the flow.

There was much talk during the recent fire of "dead ends." There are no dead ends between Massachusetts and Chelsea avenues, with the exception of California avenue. There are dead ends, however, above Massachusetts and below Chelsea avenue, but they will be eliminated as fast as possible, as they have been at the terminals of the distribution system on other avenues.

The distribution pipes on the side streets range in diameter from 4 to 12 inches, although in the central part of the city there are two mains

on each cross avenue. When there is a 4 or 6 inch main on one side of the avenue there is an 8 or 12 inch main on the opposite side. All these parallel mains are cross-connected so that the pressure is equalized, except in the case of a severe fire, when the drain is heavier on the larger main. But the greater number of fire plugs are attached to the larger mains.

It is generally understood and agreed that the present installation of a high pressure fire fighting system is in the nature of a beginning, not a consummation of the project. As the finances of the city will permit the system will be extended until it shall have been developed into one of the most modern and effective in the country. Dependence on private aid in supplying the force to a municipal organization with which to fight a fire is naturally in the nature of a makeshift. While the Boardwalk main, in the beginning, will afford the greatest measure of protection



LINCOLN VAN GILDER
Chief Engineer and Superintendent
of Bureau of Water.

to the beach front hotels, it is the intention, of course, to extend this protection to every section of the city. As quickly as possible, therefore, there will be installed city-owned and city-operated pumping stations equipped with powerful machinery that will greatly increase the pressure that will be exerted by the hotel pumps.

With this ultimate perfection of the system in view it is proposed by Director Bacharach and his engineers to equip the new main and laterals with all appurtenances, such as hydrants, valves, etc., designed to withstand a working pressure of at least 300 pounds to the square inch. It is intended, in the future, to install not less than three city pumps at the start, although two will likely be sufficient to handle any fire that may develop. These pumps will exert a pressure sufficient to throw a stream 250 feet in the air and reach the roof of any sky-scraper thus far constructed.

The proponents of the salt water main may find some satisfaction in the fact that provision will be made for the introduction of sea water into the main in the remote event of a dire necessity. It is possible that, in the not far distant future, the city will come into the possession of an ocean pier, either to be built or purchased by it, and when this happens a pumping station will be located at the ocean end of the pier. In the meantime, provision will be made for the utilization of sea water in case of need through intakes located at convenient places along the length of the Boardwalk main.

There has been so much discussion of the effectiveness of a high pressure main as a fire-fighting agency, not only in this city, but throughout the country, that its value in this connection calls for no explanation. At the same time, there is also prevalent an idea that a high pressure system will totally supplant the present methods of fire fighting. On the contrary, a high pressure system, in its present development, is nothing more than an auxiliary to the fire department as now organized. Its greatest advantage lies in the fact that it can be tapped and streams of water turned on the flames before the arrival of the firemen and that these streams will be as powerful as those thrown by the engines.

As it is an adage among fire-fighters that a gallon of water is worth more at the outbreak of a fire than a million gallons after it has gained headway it is obvious that this advantage is of immense importance.

While it is likely that, in the future, regular members of the city's fire organization will be stationed at designated points along the Boardwalk main for the manning of the direct-pressure hose in the event of an outbreak of fire, provision will also be made for quick service in this direction by instruction to hotel employees and others who will always be at hand to render immediate aid before the arrival of the fire companies. So long as the flames are confined to structures directly upon the Boardwalk or contiguous thereto, the streams from the high pressure main will probably be able to either subdue them, or hold them in check until the arrival of the fire engines. When the latter appear on the scene they will hook up to the hydrants on the side streets and, by the combined efforts of the two systems, it will be far more than an ordinary fire that will not be gotten quickly under control.

With a practically unlimited supply of water in the impounding reservoir at Absecon and in the basins at the pumping station; with a duplicate system of mains across the meadows and with an adequate distribution system throughout the city there is but one other link needed to insure all the water required to extinguish any ordinary fire and to deal with any conflagration, and that is pumpage facilities to send the water across the meadows in a continuous and abundant stream. And this link is not a missing one; it is as strong as any other in the chain that represents

(Continued on Page 8.)

INCREASING THE FIRE-FIGHTING FORCES—Present Equipment in Good Shape, But New Steamers to Be Added.

It sounds whimsical, not to say paradoxical, to talk about a fire menace on an island surrounded by water; with water oozing to within one or two feet of the surface and with the waves of the mighty Atlantic laving the very foundations of the city's loftiest buildings. But all this vast expanse of water is of no more avail in putting out a fire than if Atlantic City was located in the midst of the Mohave desert without the appliances for throwing a generous supply of water directly on the flames. It is to supply these appliances and the men to direct them that the city appropriates large sums of money annually for the maintenance of a Bureau of Fire.

And there is another paradox in the fact that, although the city is surrounded with unmeasurable quantities of water, none of it is suitable nor available for fire-fighting purposes except in cases of urgent necessity. In this particular the city resembles the plight of the shipwrecked sailor who cried "Water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink."

Salt water is almost as useless as a dependable supply for fighting fire as it is for drinking purposes for the reason that it quickly corrodes and destroys iron or steel pipes and, when it is used to extinguish fires in cases of emergency by use of so-called salt water mains, it is only for that emergency and not for a stable supply. New York City, Boston and Coney Island have installed enormously costly salt water mains for fire-fighting purposes, but these mains, when not in actual service against a menacing conflagration, are kept filled with fresh water to protect them against quick deterioration and eventual destruction.

It is for this reason that the Board of Commissioners rejected plans for the installation of a salt water main and decided on a high pressure fresh water main when the subject of providing additional fire protection was up for discussion during the past few weeks. Fresh water, of course, is quite as effective in extinguishing flames as salt and, with the ample supply of fresh water provided by the enormously increased storage capacity of the impounding reservoirs at Absecon, the wisdom of adopting a fresh instead of a salt water high pressure system becomes obvious.

And this in addition to the immense saving in money effected by this choice. The most conservative estimates on the cost of a salt water main placed it at \$1,000,000, while the fresh water system, when completed to include practically the entire city, will probably not exceed half that sum in cost.

But a high pressure system, whether of salt or fresh water is, at best, but an auxiliary to the old-established method of fire-protection

and fire-fighting. While apparatus for these purposes have been improved immensely in recent years the wizards of invention have not yet found any substitute for brains and brawn in directing and conducting the battle against the most dreaded enemy of life and property. Consequently, the best dependence for protection against this universal menace is on an efficient fire department. It has been so for centuries and probably will be until the end of time.

Atlantic City has an efficient fire department. It is so not merely by assertion and by local pride, but by achievements, by the records and by acknowledgment of the most severe critic, because the most selfishly interested, of all fire departments—the National Board of Fire Underwriters.



WILLIAM J. BLACK
Chief of Fire Department.

The paid department was inaugurated April 4, 1904. In that time the annual average number of fires has been 127; the average number of fires a year for each 1,000 population was 2.7 and the average loss per capita, \$1.37. These statistics are from the special report on Atlantic City by the Board of Fire Underwriters made two years ago. These figures epitomize the record of the local fire department more eloquently than could columns of description and asseveration. It was not necessary for the report to add, in speaking of these figures, that the loss was "low." Every local school boy knows that the fire losses in this city are absurdly low in comparison with the premiums taken out of the city by the insurance companies. But these statistics stand as a high tribute to the

efficiency of the local fire department.

There is never a disastrous fire or conflagration in any community that the firemen do not come in for a measure of criticism. Justice demands that a firefighting organization be judged by its history of performances rather than by a single performance. By this standard the Atlantic City department rates high among the departments of the country.

Since its organization nearly twelve years ago there has been no disastrous fire in this city and but two or three that caused even a severe property loss. Without exception the flames have been confined to the building in which they originated and this, according to fire-fighting experts, is proof of the efficiency of a fire-fighting organization. This splendid record becomes even more impressive and notable when the inflammable character of a large part of the construction in the older part of the city is taken into consideration. In but one instance have the flames made any headway in a structure that was of so-called fire-proof construction. That was a church edifice and the term "fire-proof" was applied to it only by way of courtesy. A frame building had been surrounded by stone walls, but the inflammable interior remained as before, and that was the only portion consumed. But the absolutely convincing and irrefutable evidence of the efficiency of the local department is contained in the records of fire losses that will be given.

But this efficiency applies more specifically to the personnel of the department than to its equipment. It is conceded that the latter is not up to the standard that is arbitrarily fixed by the mixed character of much of the city's construction. This deficiency has been in course of correction since the advent of Commission Government, but not with the celerity demanded by Director Bartlett, of the Department of Public Safety, nor desired by his fellow Commissioners. Director Bartlett has been pleading for larger appropriations for betterments to the fire equipment since assuming the duties and responsibilities of his office, but the heavy demands for improvements in all directions has compelled him to accept reduced appropriations and make headway more slowly than he felt the exigencies of the case called for. But the Commissioners are now a unit in acceding to Director Bartlett's plans for bringing the equipment of the Bureau of Fire up to the highest standard of efficiency.

An enabling law has been passed and specifications have been drawn and adopted for the immediate addition of four first-class steamers to the equipment. These will be motor driven, 48 horse power, four cylinder

type and with a probable life-time of thirty years. Motor driven hose carts will also be added and other apparatus will be purchased to correspond with the augmented engine service. These additions to the equipment will go a long way towards bringing the department up to the standard desired by Director Bartlett.

While these additions are desirable and will be applauded and welcomed by the entire citizenry, as well as by the Commissioners, it would be unjust and wide of the truth to conclude that the present equipment is antiquated and fit for the scrap-heap. As a matter of fact, it is probably above the standard maintained by most cities of the size of Atlantic City and, manned by a thoroughly efficient personnel, is certainly above the average. The department equipment is composed of nine engine companies, four truck companies, nine combination wagons, which include chemical apparatus and other accessories incidental to these units. There are 136 men in the department, all told.

Some of the engines are old and, probably, due to be retired. But an efficient repair force has kept them in a condition that enables every unit to give a good account of itself at any fire. There is but one first class engine in service, but most of them are of sufficient power to give adequate service at almost any fire. All engines are periodically tested by the experts employed by the Board of Underwriters, and such a test was given the local apparatus two years ago. The result of these tests is given in the following summary, and, it will be noted, there has been very little deterioration in the engines since going into commission. This is undoubtedly due to the good work performed in the repair shop and the vigilance of the company commanders. The repair men, by the way, are regular firemen detailed for this work and are experts in their several trades.

The apparatus, its distribution, rating and the showing made by tests follow:

Tennessee Avenue House (head-quarters)—Engine Company No. 1; American fire engine, second size, built 1899, rated capacity 700 gallons per minute. Underwriters' test, 1913, 590 gallons; 1915, 650 gallons.

Metropolitan fire engine, first size, built 1902, rated capacity 900 gallons per minute. Underwriters' test, 1913, 948 gallons; 1915, 900 gallons. (on reserve.)

American-La France combination wagon, built 1906; four head of horses, 2400 feet 2 1-2 inch hose, 350 feet chemical hose.

Engine Company No. 2, in same house; Metropolitan fire engine, second size, built 1902, rated capacity 700 gallons per minute. Underwriters' test, 1913, 697 gallons; 1915, 650 gallons.

American-La France combination wagon, built 1906; four head of horses, 2400 feet 2 1-2 inch hose, 300 feet chemical hose.

Maryland and Arctic Avenue House—Engine Company No. 3; Clapp & Jones fire engine, second size, built 1899, rated capacity 700

gallons per minute; rebuilt 1911. Underwriters' test, 1913, 767 gallons, 1915, 700 gallons.

Holloway combination wagon, built 1899, four head of horses, 2900 feet 2 1-2 inch hose, 350 feet chemical hose.

Truck A, in same house; American La France 85-foot aerial ladder, built 1909, three head of horses.

California and Atlantic Avenue House—Engine Company No. 4; Clapp & Jones fire engine, second size, built 1897, rated capacity 800 gallons per minute. Underwriters' test, 1913, 734 gallons; 1915, 700 gallons. Rebuilt 1913 and motorized. Test, 1915, 734 gallons.

American-La France combination motor wagon, built 1913, 2700 feet 2 1-2 inch hose, 350 chemical hose.

Truck B, in same house; American-La France type 16, 85 foot gasoline-electrical aerial truck, built January, 1914, wrecked in accident March, 1914, rebuilt May, 1914.

Arkansas Avenue House—Engine Company No. 5; Silsby fire engine, second size, rated capacity 600 gallons per minute. Rebuilt 1899. Test, 1915, 400 gallons. This is one of the oldest engines in service.

Combination ladder and chemical wagon, built 1906; four head of horses, 2500 feet 2 1-2 inch hose, 350 feet chemical hose.

Gleason & Baily 70-foot aerial truck, built 1896; rebuilt 1903. (On reserve.)

Annapolis and Atlantic Avenue House—Engine Company No. 6; Metropolitan fire engine, second size, built 1902, rated capacity 700 gallons per minute. Underwriters' test, 1913, 794 gallons; 1915, 650 gallons.

Holloway combination wagon, built 1899; four head of horses, 2200 feet 2 1-2 inch hose, 350 feet chemical hose.

Truck C, in same house; Hays 85-foot aerial truck, built 1887, rebuilt 1906 by the American-La France Engine Company; three head of horses.

Atlantic and Connecticut Avenue House—Engine Company No. 7; La France engine, second size, built 1888 rated capacity 600 gallons per minute. Rebuilt 1907. Underwriters' test, 1913, 634 gallons; 1915, 650 gallons.

American-La France combination wagon, built 1903; four head of horses, 2800 feet 2 1-2 inch hose, 300 feet chemical hose.

Indiana and Grant Avenue House—Engine Company No. 9; La France fire engine, fourth size, built 1898, rated capacity 500 gallons per minute. Underwriters' test, 1913, 491 gallons; 1915, 450 gallons. This is the smallest engine in service.

Silsby fire engine, second size, built 1886, rated capacity 600 gallons per minute. Rebuilt 1898. Test 1915, 500 gallons. This engine is on reserve.

Holloway combination wagon, built 1900; four head of horses, 1900 feet 2 1-2 inch hose, 250 feet chemical hose.

Truck D, in same house; combination wagon and truck, built in 1900. There is also a Racine combination wagon, built in 1899, in reserve at the store house, Maryland and Arctic avenues. There are three automob-

iles used by Chief Black and Assistant Chiefs Cluin and Whippy. Each combination wagon carries two 35-gallon chemical tanks.

When it is considered that practically all engines, with the exception of those of the first size in all departments, seldom throw a stream of a greater capacity than from 350 to 400 gallons a minute, it will be seen by the rating of every engine in service in the department each is in a position to perform its duty. An engine of the first class, of which there is but one in the local organization, will throw a stream to its full capacity of 900 gallons a minute. But such a stream cannot be handled by two men without an artificial support. It is possible, however, to flood a building by means of a siamese connection whereby two lines of hose discharge their combined volume of water through a Hart's nozzle which will bring the discharge up to from 800 to 900 gallons per minute. Two men cannot handle such a stream and when it is found desirable to flood a building by means of a siamese connection it is usually attached to the top of an extension ladder.

The engineers who made the survey of the local department for the National Board of Underwriters reported that their exhaustive tests showed that none of the engines delivered less than 98 per cent. of its rated capacity; that the boilers were in good condition after the tests and that the stoking was good and the engines well handled. This same report, which goes into the minutest details of the department, admits that during the five years preceding 1913, 86 per cent. of fires requiring the use of apparatus were extinguished with chemicals. All engines are provided with heaters and about ten pounds of steam is carried at all times; fires are lighted under boilers on leaving quarters and the two reserve engines receive the same care and attention as those in service. Ladder companies ventilate buildings, rescue occupants and assist with hose when necessary.

Both Director Bartlett and Chief Black insist that the force should be increased. "There has been no increase of this force since the institution of the paid department," said Director Bartlett. "During that same period all other activities in Atlantic City have increased their working forces. This is demanded by the expansion of the city. Why should not the fire department expand also in sympathy with this growth? Last year I asked for an appropriation to buy sites for fire houses in the fire belt, especially at North Carolina avenue and Pacific, at Columbia Place and on Illinois avenue, all South of Pacific. These properties and equipment would have cost \$180,000, but that amount would not do the work now. I proposed moving the headquarters from Tennessee avenue and the house on Arkansas avenue and turning over the old headquarters station to the police bureau. I also wanted to buy several new engines and other apparatus. But I couldn't get the money. The only increase I got was \$15,000 for putting the fire

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THE BUDGET FOR THE COMING YEAR—Necessary Increase in Appropriations—Tax Rate About \$2.

The appropriation ordinance, or budget, as passed by the Board of Commissioners on September 9, has been delayed in its final enactment pending a decision on the part of the Commissioners as to whether or not to enforce the collection of delinquent taxes. This ordinance, however, is now complete, with the exception of the amounts to be appropriated as state school and county taxes. These two items have not yet been determined by the County Board which has been delayed in its work by municipal tangles, especially in Somers Point.

The city's proportion of these taxes last year amounted to \$498,062.11. It is estimated that this proportion will be increased for the coming year by \$60,000, which will bring the total to \$558,062.11. Until the amount is definitely determined, however, it will be impossible for the Board of Commissioners to fix the tax rate with absolute precision. That it will be approximately \$2 seems assured, although it may fall a fraction above or below that figure. This fact, although of negligible importance in the amount involved, is agreed to be of considerable importance in its bearing on the subject of investments from outside sources. Although the difference might be but a fraction of a cent, so sensitive is capital that many investors would be influenced by the position of that fraction above or below the \$2 mark.

The sum of \$250,000 of delinquent taxes, out of a total amount due of over \$450,000, has been placed in the ordinance as a source of anticipated revenue. The collection of this amount is not proposed simply for the purpose of holding down the tax rate, but as an act of justice to those taxpayers who are prompt with their payments, at no matter what sacrifice, while many of the delinquents evade payment as a matter of financial convenience, thus throwing the burden on the shoulders of the more patriotic citizens.

Tax Collector Mathis has a scheme by which this large amount of money can be collected without the usual delay. He suggests that the Board of Commissioners authorize him to sell the deeds of properties that the city bought in under the law two or more years ago, giving title to any purchaser who will pay the taxes and interest due to the date of purchase. If the owner does not then redeem his property from the purchaser the latter may then foreclose the right of redemption, thus securing a perfectly valid title, and there is no doubt that, under these conditions, there would be no trouble in finding buyers for all the properties now in the possession of the city under sale for taxes.

As a matter of fact, one brokerage firm of a nearby city has sent word to the Tax Collector that it

stands ready to invest \$100,000 in such properties. While the discussion of this subject by the Commissioners is not intended as a threat, it is believed that the agitation will result in the payment of a considerable sum by those in default rather than forfeit their holdings.

The suggestion of the Tax Collector may look like a drastic step against citizens, some of whom may be in financial straits, but it should also be considered in the light of an act of justice to those who are prompt in the payment of their tax bills. Besides, in the case of a valuable property, the delinquent would probably have no difficulty in raising the amount of his liability and safeguarding his interests.

In the list of appropriations appear several large increases over last year, but in several instances, these increases are only apparent and not actual. Thus, in the item of lighting, there is an apparent increase of \$28,500. As a matter of fact, the amount to be expended on lighting the streets during the coming year (\$70,500) will be no greater than last year. But when the appropriations were made up for last year there was a large balance to the credit of the lighting appropriation. This balance, due to great saving in the electric bills, was so large that it was not necessary to appropriate any new fund for the four months from September 1 to December 31, 1914.

The cumbersome and archaic system of making a distinction between the fiscal and calendar year still prevails, although Director Beyer, of the Department of Finance and Revenue, proposes changing it so that the two will run parallel. This system makes it necessary to divide the appropriations into two periods, one for four months, from September 1 to December 31, and one of eight months from January 1 to August 31. For convenience the totals for the twelve months are used in the following details of the ordinance. The principal items of the appropriations for the coming year, the largest and most important, are shown in contrast, when any occurs, with those of last year.

City school tax, \$201,891.67, an increase of \$35,893.94. Special district school tax, \$77,754, an increase of \$7,238.58. Sinking fund, \$147,000, a decrease of \$500. Water Department, \$269,000, an increase of \$7,750. Interest on bonds, \$262,061.12, increase, \$9,190.96. Lighting, \$58,500, increase, \$28,500. Streets, \$110,000, increase, \$5,000. Police, \$171,526, increase, \$4,326. Life guards, \$31,610, increase, \$5,055. Fire, \$163,286, decrease, \$392. Salaries, \$115,700, increase, \$2,400.

The appropriation for the item of "Poor" was increased \$7,360 because the law forbids the usual appropria-

tion to the Organized Charities and this sum was turned over to the Overseer of the Poor. Atlantic City Hospital, \$32,500, increase, \$2,500. Sanitary, \$49,600. Boardwalk, \$30,000, decrease, \$1,000. Boardwalk decking, \$13,000, increase \$2,000. Boardwalk illumination, \$15,000, decrease, \$3,000. Comfort stations, \$10,000, decrease, \$2,000. Public Library, \$17,500, increase, \$2,500. Contingent expense, \$10,000, increase, \$9,000; another instance where a large balance was carried over last year. Department supplies, \$59,000, increase, \$9,000. Parks and Playgrounds, \$15,000, increase, \$4,000. Public Recreation, \$6,000, increase, \$2,800. Fire service, street sprinkling, etc., \$48,500, increase, \$14,750. Bulkheads at street ends, \$4,500, increase, \$4,500. The item of "election expense" appears as an increase of the total amount. It is to provide for the Spring election of Commissioners next year, an election that did not occur last year. The item is for \$8,270. Bills payable, \$150,000.

The increase of \$4,000 in the item of printing is due to the fact that the City Solicitor has advised the Board of Commissioners that under the state law it is not permissible to award the contract for legal advertising to the lowest bidder for that work, should his price be less than five cents per line for each insertion. When it is realized that the city has only been paying for its advertising one cent per line for the first insertion, and seven-eighths of a cent for subsequent insertions during the past year, and will have to pay five cents straight hereafter, the increase in this one item needs no further explanation.

During the appropriation year of 1914-15 the Bureau of Water expended \$265,326.91. That Bureau estimates its expenditures for the coming appropriation year at \$282,000, but it is only necessary to appropriate an additional \$269,000, as there is an appropriation balance of \$13,000 to be carried over.

The Bureau of Police expended \$171,680.70 during 1914-15 and estimates its expenditures for the next twelve months at \$178,926. However, it is not necessary to appropriate all of that amount in the new ordinance as this fund also had a balance on August 31.

No increases in salaries were allowed any employees of the city for the coming year, but it was found necessary to allow for additional help in two of the departments and this accounts for the small increase in the item of salaries.

It is necessary to appropriate to the Firemen's Pension Fund all money received by the city as mercantile licenses from the various theatres and places of amusement and from

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PLANS IMPROVED SYSTEM OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL—Stringent Rules Governing New Five-Year Contract.

The sanitary and inoffensive disposal of garbage constitutes one of the most vexatious and difficult problems with which municipal authorities have to contend. Millions of dollars have been spent in experimentation, in this country alone, along this line by both corporations and municipalities, but without the discovery, thus far, of an absolutely reliable and scientific remedy of the evils associated with this difficult problem of municipal management.

The disposal of sewage has been reduced to a comparatively scientific basis, but that of garbage is still in the experimental stage. Probably this is so from the fact that the former problem has engaged the attention of scientists from immemorial times, since hundreds of years before the dawn of the Christian era. The sewerage systems of ancient Rome were almost as perfect as those of to-day, and much of this system is in use in the Rome of to-day. But history tells nothing of the disposal of garbage in those far-off times.

Small communities are not vexed with this problem because with them the simple act of burial is sufficient disposal. In many Central American and West Indian cities the problem is left to the buzzards for solution. But in the great centers of population it continues to baffle scientists and the skill of inventive genius. In New York City, for many years, the garbage was carried to sea in great scows and dumped far from shore, which settled the question for the inhabitants of New York City, but created a momentous problem for the people of Long Island on whose shores the garbage drifted in enormous masses.

Atlantic City is confronted with this problem and has been for a number of years. Director Bacharach, of the Department of Parks and Public Property, has fallen heir to this problem and is seeking a solution of it. The contract for the disposal of garbage was let before the adoption of Commission Government and this contract expires on August 31, 1916—nearly one year hence. With a view of exciting competition and allowing time for the construction of a new plant, Mr. Bacharach has prepared specifications and bids will be submitted soon for a new contract for a period of five years, beginning September 1, 1916.

These specifications are stringent and, if they can be complied with, the solution of Atlantic City's garbage problem is at hand. At all events, Director Bacharach and the Board of Commissioners will have done their full duty in the matter of legislation and if science can supply the remedy for existing ills then there will cease to exist a garbage problem for Atlantic City.

Fortunately for all concerned, Mr. Bacharach has approached this subject with an open mind, realizing that laws, rules and regulations and a system of fines cannot accomplish something that is impossible of accomplishment. Atlantic City has suffered greatly, at times, for several years, from odors emanating from the reduction plant of the present contractor on the meadows. Complaints of these odors started long before the advent of Commission Government. Hundreds of columns of newspaper space have been consumed in denunciation of them. The contractor has expended thousands of dollars in efforts to abate this nuisance, realizing that it was to his interest in the retaining of his valuable contract to do away with it. But all these efforts have been futile under certain conditions of wind and atmosphere.

Director Bacharach and his fellow Commissioners recognize that no good end can be conserved by abuse and denunciation of a contractor who has spared no expense to carry out any recommendation made to him for the correction of what seems to be a defective system. Director Bacharach has consulted experts on the subject and devoted two years of study of the problem with the result of evolving a set of specifications that, it is believed, will meet the contingency.

Much has been said and written of an incinerating plant. Such a system is provided for in the proposal and specifications, as well as any other system that can demonstrate its effectiveness. The latter is what is sought, and not any theory or preconceived scheme. Bids are invited at this time so that the successful bidder will have ample time to erect a plant at a point to be selected before the expiration of the present contract. The site of the plant may be either within or beyond the city limits. Payments on the contract will be higher for the Summer than for the Winter months in justice to both the city and the contractor. The specifications prepared by Director Bacharach and his engineers after months of study have been critically examined by leading hotel men of the resort and by experts employed by them and have met with their unqualified approval. Each proposal submitted by a contractor will be accompanied with a certified check for \$10,000.

The contract calls for the removal of all dead animals in addition to garbage proper, which, by the way, is defined as "all refuse of animal and vegetable matter which has been used as food for man, and all refuse, animal and vegetable matter which was intended to be so used, and also food condemned by the Health Department." Contractors are invited to submit bids either for the collec-

tion of garbage and its disposal outside of the city limits, or its disposal within the city limits, or for both with separate prices.

It is provided that collections shall be made daily during the months of June, July, August and September, and during other months at least three times each week, and all collections made between Pacific avenue and the beach shall be made in the hours between 9 p.m. and 9 a.m. In addition it is provided that collections from hotels having 150 or more rooms shall be made at least twice daily and if the respective proprietors of such hotels desire, then three times daily. All materials collected must be transported by the contractor in wagons of metal construction, with metal lid covering entire top; shall be of a pattern approved by the Board of Health and shall have painted on both sides the words, "Sanitary Department." Such wagons shall be strongly built, kept in repair, well painted, thoroughly cleaned and free of odor at all times. While transporting material, wagons shall have tops entirely covered so that contents are not visible, and shall not be loaded higher than on a level with the top of the sides. When being loaded, not more than one-half of the top shall be uncovered.

It is provided that special wagons shall be used for the collection of garbage from houses where contagious diseases are known to exist. It is provided that the contractor shall discharge, on demand by the Director, any employe who shall be under the influence of liquor while on duty, or who shall use improper language or demand pay for services rendered.

The penalties for dereliction in the performance of the contract are severe and any fines imposed are to be deducted from the monthly payments due the contractor. The fines are to be levied upon certification in writing by the Board of Health and approved by the Commissioners. The penalties are as follows:

Garbage not collected as agreed, \$5 per house. Garbage carts overloaded, leaky or filthy, \$2 per cart. Failure to discharge employees as required by the Director, after notice, \$2 for each day after said notice until discharge. Dead animals not removed as required, \$5 each. Not using special wagons, when notified by Board of Health, for collecting from houses where contagious diseases exist, \$10 for each house. Causing in the disposition of garbage offensive odors in any part of Atlantic City, the sum of \$100 for each day of twenty-four hours during which, or any portion of which exceeding one hour, such odors shall arise, except in case of breakdown, in which case not more than twenty-four hours shall be allowed for repairs before said penalty shall be incurred.

It is provided that garbage and dead animals shall be disposed of in a manner not prejudicial to public health by incineration, utilization or other like process and without the escape of avoidable odors of any kind. Waste material, after utilization, shall not be used as fuel in disposal plant. The proposal shall, in connection with the bid for the disposal of the garbage outside of the limits of Atlantic City, give the proposed location, in a general way, of the disposal plant, and in connection with the bid for the disposal of the garbage within the city limits, give the location, or proposed location of the disposal plant within said limits. No disposal plant shall hereafter be constructed within the city limits within eight hundred feet of any dwelling house. Comprehensive plans of the plant, whether within or without the city limits, or whether in existence or to be erected, must accompany the bid, together with a clear description of the system or scheme of utilization employed or to be employed, and the capacity and location of the premises where the plant is erected, and the bidders must satisfy the Commissioners of Atlantic City that by August 1, 1916, they will have the facilities to remove and destroy the garbage and dead animals by such process, and said plans and description and bid must also be accompanied by a statement showing the city or cities where such scheme of disposal is employed and the length of time since such scheme was first put into actual and successful service.

The bid in connection with the disposal of the garbage outside of the limits of Atlantic City shall also give the location and character, in a general way, of the dumping station within the city limits from which point the garbage is to be transported to the disposal plant outside of the city. Such dumping station must be constructed, operated and maintained in a strictly sanitary manner and without injury to health and without the escape of avoidable odors of any kind, and all garbage must be transported therefrom in hermetically sealed cars, or in boats, or by other means of transportation, in a manner that shall be the equivalent of shipment in hermetically sealed cars.

It is provided that in case the city awards a contract to dispose of garbage outside of the city limits the city reserves the right, in case the successful bidder is prevented by litigation or otherwise from establishing the required plant without the limits of the city, to contract with any person or corporation owning an established disposal plant for the collection and disposition of the garbage under the terms and conditions of the specifications at a price not exceeding successful bid during the time the successful bidder is prevented from establishing his plant without interference or claim of damage being made by the successful bidder. All garbage must be within the digesting tanks or furnaces, or otherwise in process of disposal, within one hour of its receipt, except in case of

a breakdown, and must be completely disposed of within forty-eight hours after receipt. The plant must have the capacity of destroying or utilizing not less than four hundred tons of garbage every twenty-four hours.

If the contractor fails to comply with any part of the contract or specifications the Director of Parks and Public Property is authorized to employ a sufficient force to have the work properly done and to deduct payment for such work from any payment due the contractor. Payments on the contract are to be in the proportion of one-sixteenth at the end of the months of October to May inclusive, and one-eighth at the end of the months of June to September inclusive. The successful bidder must file a bond in the amount of fifty per cent. of the contract price to insure the carrying out of the contract in accordance with the specifications.

The contract will be awarded as promptly as possible, but not until it is shown to the satisfaction of the Board of Commissioners that the bidder has, or will have by August 1, 1916, adequate means of carrying out the proposition; that the scheme of disposal can be operated successfully and without injury to the public health; that the contractor has the necessary capital to begin and complete the work involved, and not until the location of the plant shall have been approved and, if a bid is accepted for the disposal of garbage outside of the city limits, then not until the location and character of the dumping station, proposed method of transportation, location and character of the plant shall have been approved. The contract price is to be provided for and paid out of annual appropriations.

While these specifications may seem to be drastic, they are made so with the object of securing for Atlantic City a method of garbage disposal that will be absolutely free of objectionable features, a prerequisite for a city catering to the health and pleasure seekers of the world.

INCREASING THE FIRE FIGHTING FORCES.

(Continued from Page 4.)

and police wires under ground. I think it will be good policy to purchase two motor-driven engines of the first class every year. In this way the old equipment will soon be replaced by the most modern and powerful apparatus, giving the city the fullest measure of protection."

The engineers who made the examination of the fire department for the National Board of Fire Underwriters summed up some of their observations as follows: "The fire department is a well organized, efficient and strong force in charge of experienced officers. The method of supervision appears to be good. Financial support has been liberal. The personnel of the force is good and discipline is well enforced. With the exception of headquarters and Station 5 the houses are well located and the apparatus is so distributed as to

give good protection to all districts. Engine capacity is adequate. The engines are mostly of modern type and in good condition."

While there has been no increase in the number of men in the department, the disbandment of Engine Company No. 8 in 1905 and of two chemical companies enabled the commanders to distribute these men among the other companies although five of the men released were assigned to the newly organized Truck D.

It has been said that the fire losses in Atlantic City have been out of all proportion to the premiums taken from the city by the insurance companies. It is submitted that the following record of losses to the companies and the premiums taken by them during the past eleven years fully substantiates that contention: 1904, loss, \$6,021; premiums, \$245,000; 1905, loss, \$1,125; premiums, \$260,000; 1906, loss, \$11,651; premiums, \$362,000; 1907, loss, \$10,263; premiums, \$480,000; 1908, loss, \$23,520; premiums, \$485,000; 1909, loss, \$55,010; premiums, \$522,000; 1910, loss, \$27,037; premiums, \$531,000; 1911, loss, \$24,612; premiums, \$536,000; 1912, loss, \$61,261; premiums, \$545,000; 1913, loss, \$10,169; premiums, \$585,000; 1914, loss, \$36,746; premiums, \$630,000. During these eleven years the total of losses to the companies amounted to \$277,415, while the total of premiums was \$5,181,000. The loss ratio was only 5 1-2 per cent, while the average in other cities is from 40 to 60 per cent.

These records were taken from the really remarkable collection of data compiled by James Farley, who has been secretary to the department since its institution in 1904.

The contract for the public printing has been awarded for the coming year to the Daily Press at five cents a line, the City Solicitor having rendered an opinion that this amount was fixed by statute, was mandatory and, consequently, competitive bidding would be contrary to law.

The contract for the extension of the Tennessee avenue jetty has been awarded to the Atlantic Construction & Supply Company on the low bid of \$13,427.20.

The contract for the construction of the two new jetties, one at Iowa avenue and the other at Boston avenue, each to be 350 feet long, has been awarded to John W. Ingersoll on the per foot basis.

The contract for supplying feed for the horses of the Bureau of Fire has been awarded to the Earl B. Sitley Company. The contract for supplying coal to the Bureaus of Health, Fire and Streets has been awarded to the Willaim Lewis Company.

David R. Barrett, former City Comptroller, has been appointed Assistant Supervisor of Highways.

PROVIDING THE WATER FOR FIRE PROTECTION

(Continued from Page 2)

sents a fast-approaching perfection in the water supply of Atlantic City. There are now installed in the pumping plant near Absecon six powerful units, one of which is capable of sending to the distribution mains an ample supply of water for the consumption of the entire city, even at the height of the season, and another will be installed next month of even greater capacity. The most powerful pump now in commission is a Bethlehem vertical, triple expansion plunger pump, 300 horse power, of a daily capacity of 12,000,000 gallons. This capacity represents the maximum daily consumption of water in Atlantic City during the past season. This unit was installed in 1908 and, at that time, was the highest standard pump for municipal purposes on the market. It is still the most economical in operation, of its size, and cost \$50,000.

The second unit in point of capacity is a turbine, centrifugal engine with a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons, built and installed in 1912 by the De Laval Company, of Trenton. It cost \$12,000, is in good order and is in operation whenever needed.

Another unit is a 6,000,000-gallon compound duplex engine, built by the Henry R. Worthington Company, of Harrison, N. J., about 1888 and cost about \$17,000. It is in fair condition, is in regular service and can be put under full headway in thirty minutes.

A compound duplex engine with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons was built and installed about 1885 by the Gordon Pump Company, of Cincinnati. It is in fair condition, runs every day and can be gotten ready for service in fifteen minutes. The last of the series of engines is a 3,000,000-gallon compound duplex pump, the invention of an Italian named D'Auria and built in Philadelphia. It is in active service, in fair condition and can be gotten ready in fifteen minutes.

All of these engines are in regular service and are capable of doing their full duty at any time. While some of them are old, none is what might be called superannuated. By a little sum in addition it will be seen that their combined pumping capacity is 34,000,000 gallons in every twenty-four hours, or nearly three times as much as is required to supply the maximum demands of the city at any time during the Summer season.

There will be a notable addition to this pumping force next month when the powerful 18,000,000 gallon engine is installed. This is a perfection of an old type of engine. Although it will look like a pigmy by the side of the towering Bethlehem pump, it develops exactly twice as much horse power (600) and will deliver 18,000,000 gallons daily into the distribution mains of Atlantic City. A further virtue lies in the fact that its cost will be less than one-third as much as the plunger pump. Its cost of operation, however, in the way of an increased consumption of coal, is considerably greater. This engine is a turbine centrifugal pump and its cost will be but \$16,000.

With its installation the combined capacity of the pumps at the station will reach the enormous total of 52,000,000 gallons in every day of twenty-four hours. As it is necessary, however, to give all engines a rest it is seldom that there are more than two pumps in operation at the same time, and this number is ample except in times of emergency.

Before the alarm for the recent Boardwalk fire two engines were pumping at the rate of 13,000,000 gallons, the two larger engines being on duty. Within a few minutes after the receipt of the telephone message asking for more water a third engine was quickly put in service and the rate was increased to 20,000,000. Observations made by employees of the Bureau of Water during the progress of the fire showed that the plug pressure stood at 40 pounds before the engines made attachments and the minimum pressure at the height of the fire was 25 pounds on the suction side of the engine.

There are three batteries of boilers at the pumping station—two of 300 h. p.; two of 200 h. p. and two of 125 h. p. These batteries are in two fireproof rooms with fire walls between. There are 600 h. p. on one side and 650 on the other. These boilers are interchangeable and can be operated in any combination. And the same is true of the engines.

THE BUDGET FOR THE COMING YEAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

the sale of combustibles. This item shows a decrease in the new appropriation for the reason that several of the amusement concerns had not paid their license at the time the ordinance was originally prepared. These items will now go over until next year.

The Board of Commissioners allowed an increase of \$2,800 in the appropriation for the children's playgrounds with the hope of accomplishing even more good next Summer than has been possible this year.

One of the largest items of increase appearing in the ordinance is that of \$150,000 for "bills payable." This sum represents the notes that had been issued by the city in anticipation of the collection of revenue for the General Fund. Receipts from taxes, licenses, permits, fees, etc., fell below the amounts anticipated and for that reason the notes could not be met prior to August 31, 1915, and the full amount was placed in the ordinance.

The Board of Education anticipates that its expenditures for teachers' salaries will be \$23,800 and for janitors' salaries \$2,000 more than last year. The Board has also allowed an increase of \$11,250 in the item of "building and repairs."

The total amount appropriated for the year is \$2,264,738.33, excluding state and county taxes, while that for last year was \$1,984,760.81, an increase of \$279,977.52 in the various items of the city appropriation. In addition to this it is anticipated that the two items, the "state school" and "county tax" will cause an additional increase of about \$60,000 in the total appropriation.

The chief sources of revenue to meet the appropriations are as follows: Delinquent taxes, \$250,000; Water Department, \$282,000; liquor licenses, \$130,000; mercantile licenses, \$125,000; Recorder's fines, \$5,000; District Court costs, \$6,500; State railroad tax, \$24,000; bank tax, \$8,972.50; public service privileges, \$37,000; Atlantic City & Shore Railroad Company, \$16,064.76; interest on deposits, \$8,000; street assessments, \$8,497.48; delinquent rolling chair licenses, \$38,950. The total resources, exclusive of the tax levy, amount to \$962,828.82. The tax levy cannot be fixed with absolute accuracy until the city's proportion of the state school and county taxes are determined, but the approximate amount to be realized is \$1,859,771.62, exclusive of the amount to be received as tax on second class railroads.

EXTENDING THE LIMITS FOR FIRE PROTECTION

In line with the policy of the Board of Commissioners to afford the fullest amount of protection against fire, Director Bartlett, of the Department of Public Safety, introduced, and the Commissioners have passed, an ordinance extending the fire district within which no frame structures may be erected, nor frame additions made hereafter. Under the old ordinance, passed by the late City Council, there were some strange lines of demarkation between the fire zone, within which nothing but fireproof construction is permitted, and the open zone in which frame construction is still allowed.

A striking instance of this anomaly is found in the blocks between Maryland and Virginia avenues, extending from Atlantic avenue to the Boardwalk. In these two important blocks the line extended directly through the center, so that the property owners on the Eastern side of Virginia avenue were compelled to erect nothing but fireproof buildings, while the abutting owners of property on the Western side of Maryland avenue were allowed to construct frame structures. The result of such discrimination, of course, would be to jeopardize the more costly buildings by their proximity to the frame structures and to render futile the steps that had been taken to safeguard from fire these particular blocks.

But the most flagrant illustration of this kind existed in the large territory extending from Massachusetts to Florida avenue and from Atlantic avenue to Arctic avenue. Throughout that long stretch of territory the fire limit extended but 150 feet back from Atlantic avenue. On this narrow strip of land the owners of property were governed in construction and alterations by the strict laws and regulations of the fire limits, while owners of abutting property were permitted to build frame structures right up to the line of the fire zone.

Chief David F. Lawson, of the Bureau of Building Inspection, has long recognized the incongruity of this situation and is gratified at the action of Director Bartlett in extending the fire limits so as to wipe out these inconsistencies.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

APPROPRIATIONS—During the Month of August, 1915.

	Appro. Available	Expended During Aug., 1915.	Balance Aug. 31, 1915.
Boardwalk	\$7,531.97	3,727.51	\$3,804.46
" Decking	37.25	.....	37.25
" Illumination	7,930.75	1,644.18	6,286.57
Building Department	440.20	15.50	424.70
Comfort Stations	4,206.86	1,827.75	2,379.11
Department Supplies	5,387.96	3,956.93	1,431.03
Detectives	1,371.27	208.03	1,163.24
Electrical	2,295.00	1,203.01	1,091.99
Engineering	402.39	50.23	352.16
Fire	16,102.43	14,276.76	1,825.67
Health	3,228.24	1,253.68	1,974.56
Hospital	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Interest on Bonds	11,634.43	2,288.50	9,345.93
Interest on Temp. Loans	1,809.68	1,304.44	505.24
Lighting	22,167.93	5,506.52	16,661.41
Legal Expense	174.51	125.00	49.51
Bulkheads at Street Ends	1,615.83	268.82	1,347.01
Public Library	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Firemen's Pension Fund	56.84	.....	56.84
Contingent Fund—Police Department	207.48	.....	207.48
Keswick Society	100.00	.....	100.00
Municipal Band	3,854.50	2,454.72	1,399.78
Deferred Bills	615.50	.....	615.50
Life Guards	7,676.34	10,765.63	910.71
Tree Planting Commission	1,262.07	.....	1,262.07
Pure Food	315.62	.....	315.62
Disposition of Dogs	600.00	548.24	51.76
Electrolytic Survey	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Flower Experiment	782.76	468.80	313.96
Refund of Fines, Assessments, etc.	614.88	75.40	539.48
Contingent Expense	1,514.55	80.00	1,434.55
Public Recreation	1,430.50	1,153.40	277.10
Parks and Playgrounds	1,010.21	955.21	55.00
Police	27,928.58	16,489.04	11,439.54
Poor	1,804.53	1,011.45	793.08
Printing	804.76	283.90	520.86
Property	569.07	332.82	236.25
Salaries	12,928.79	9,767.60	3,161.19
Sanitary	4,155.19	4,150.73	4.46
Streets	17,455.72	11,629.27	5,826.45
Surety Bonds	472.00	.....	472.00
	\$181,996.59	\$100,823.07	81,173.52
	26,145.16	12,171.17	13,973.99
Water Department	\$208,141.75	\$112,994.24	\$95,147.51
			112,994.24
			\$208,141.75

BOND ACCOUNTS.

	Available	Expended during Aug., 1915.	Balance Aug. 31, 1915.
Paving Certificates—Maryland and Delaware Aves.....	\$2,000.00	\$1,431.10	\$568.90
Paving Bonds and Certificates—305,000.....	23,004.08	22,077.30	926.78
" South Carolina and Virginia	8,375.47	42.00	8,333.47
" Aberdeen	1,859.96	.....	1,859.96
Water Bonds—Doughty Pond	19,366.29	12,052.50	7,313.79
" 160,000	2,103.50	.....	2,103.50
" 75,000	37,398.22	.....	37,398.22
" 100,000	6,811.54	330.20	6,481.34
" Arctic	15,139.95	.....	15,139.95
" Baltic	184.46	.....	184.46
" 48 in. Main	242.36	.....	242.36
" 350,000 48 in. Main	400.25	18.50	381.75

City Park—Acc. 500,000	9,137.77	1,464.87	7,672.90
“ 175,000	2,084.96	.....	2,084.96
“ Inlet	26.74	.....	26.74
“ Sunset	88.42	.....	88.42
“ Albany Ave.	399.00	.....	399.00
Drainage Bonds	21,288.95	541.25	20,747.70
Sidewalks	28.62	.....	28.62
City Imp. Bonds	1,506.91	.....	1,506.91
“ “ —47,000	4,728.73	143.42	4,585.31
Albany Avenue Bonds	5,812.82	5,812.82	.....
Lighting Standard Bonds—Boardwalk	8,633.51	.....	8,633.51
“ 10,000	5,059.23	2,667.11	2,392.17
Conduit Bonds	12,221.89	359.41	11,862.48
City Hall Bonds	1,399.67	.....	1,399.67
Ventnor Avenue Bonds	12,834.10	338.00	12,496.10
Fire House—California Ave.	2,573.15	.....	2,573.15
Harbor Improvement Bonds	13,166.66	1,874.03	11,292.63
	\$217,877.26	\$49,152.51	\$168,724.75
			49,152.51
			\$217,877.26

BOARD OF EDUCATION ACCOUNTS

Schools—Special	\$2,133.53	\$1,574.56	\$558.97
“ General	31,792.02	14,115.80	17,676.22
	\$33,925.55	\$15,690.36	\$18,235.19
			15,690.36
			\$33,925.55
School Bonds—160,000	\$400.00	.....	\$400.00
“ 29,000	2,674.32	.....	2,674.32
“ 120,000—10,000 Richmond	26.91	.....	26.91
“ Texas	5,302.38	.....	5,302.38
“ Indiana	324.51	.....	324.51
“ Massachusetts	8,694.13	.....	8,694.13
	\$17,422.25	\$.....	\$17,422.25

RECEIPTS—General Fund and Water Department.

Tax Collector:		
Current Taxes	\$30,635.72	
Delinquent Taxes	39,345.81	
Paving Assessments	1,417.63	\$71,399.16
Recorder's Fines		1,069.84
District Court Costs		780.00
Mercantile Licenses:		
Rolling Chairs	1,170.00	
Vehicle	2,137.50	
Concert	3,000.00	
Miscellaneous	27,142.64	33,450.14
Interest on Deposits		87.05
City Clerk:		
Liquor Licenses	50.00	
Dog Licenses	33.00	
Dog Redemptions	20.00	
Blank Dog Tags	3.50	
Miscellaneous	1.25	107.75
Parade Permits		2.00
Bureau of Health and Vital Statistics:		
Plumbers' Permits	86.50	
Marriage Licenses	74.00	160.50
Electrical Bureau:		
Permits for Electricity	129.50	
Moving Picture Operators	5.00	
Miscellaneous	350.00	484.50

Overseer of Poor—Transportation		3.25
Bureau of Highways:		
Street Openings	300.62	
Excess Street Openings	248.86	
W. J. & S. R. R.—Care of Georgia Ave.	50.00	599.48
Comfort Station Locks		1,523.85
Building Department:		
Building Permits	138.00	
Storage of Combustibles	83.50	
Erection of Signs	4.00	
Erection of Fire Escape	7.00	232.50
Rent of City Property:		
Shore Boiler & Machine Works	50.00	
Vesper Boat Club	12.50	
T. H. French	40.00	
W. B. Creighton	12.50	115.00
City Solicitor Schimpf—Balance Deposit		12.00
Sale of Old Material—Fire Department		56.84
Sale of Smoke Stacks, etc., at Crematory—E. L. Bader		697.50
Sale of Old Furniture, etc.		50.35
Central Passenger Railway Co.—Paving Assessment		1,739.08
Atlantic City Sewerage Co.		2,198.95
Telephone Calls		10.55
Total General Fund		\$144,780.29

Water Department:		
Water Rents—Current		\$380.28
" Arrears		67.09
Street Services		392.25
General Water Receipts		287.03
Miscellaneous		612.24
Total Water Department		\$1,738.89

BOND ACCOUNTS

Paving Bonds—Account 305,000	\$10,056.25	
Paving Certificates—Baltic Avenue	10,000.00	
Paving Certificates—Maryland and Delaware Aves.	2,000.00	
Drainage Bonds	1,713.18	\$23,769.43

SCHOOL ACCOUNTS—GENERAL

Bills Payable	\$25,000.00	
Interest on Deposits	42.80	\$25,042.80

SUMMARY

General Fund	\$114,780.29	
Water Department	1,738.89	
Bond Accounts	23,769.43	
School Accounts—General	25,042.80	\$165,331.41

EXTENDING THE STORM WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The Board of Commissioners has adopted the plans and specifications for the extension of the laterals of the drainage system, prepared by City Engineer Hackney, under the supervision of Director Thompson, of the Department of Streets and Public Improvements, and Director Thompson has been authorized to advertise for bids. These extensions will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The storm water drainage system, of which these extensions will form a part, was the subject of an extended article in this journal in the August number. The drains to be installed uptown will empty into the main

canal on Baltic avenue and those downtown will flow into the Thoroughfare. The installation uptown will be under the following streets:

Magellan avenue, from Rhode Island avenue to New Hampshire avenue.

Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire avenues, from Caspian to Magellan avenues.

Melrose avenue, from Rhode Island to Massachusetts avenue.

Massachusetts avenue, from Melrose to Drexel avenue.

New Hampshire avenue, from Madison to Pacific avenue.

Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware avenues, from Atlantic to Pacific avenue.

Downtown drains will be installed under the following streets:

Arctic avenue, from Iowa to Albany avenue.

Fairmount avenue, from Brighton to California avenue.

California avenue, from Fairmount to Arctic avenue.

Iowa avenue, from Fairmount avenue to the Railroad.

Brighton avenue, from Arctic avenue to the Thoroughfare.

All drains running from ten inches to twenty-four inches will be of terra cotta on a substantial foundation of timbers.

All drains over this size and running up to forty-eight inches will be of brick and concrete with a similar foundation of timbers.

COMMISSION MEETINGS IN BRIEF

August 5, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

Petitions read from the following: protesting against the noise from saloon of Charles Camarota; protesting against obstructions on Georgia Avenue; requesting that funds be provided for the continuance of Municipal Band.

Writ of certiorari from the New Jersey Supreme Court: William H. Fennan, Prosecutor, vs. City of Atlantic City and Edmund C. Gaskill, Jr., Recorder, Defendants. Referred to the City Clerk.

David H. Porter, Jr., appointed Assistant City Clerk for a term of three years.

Director of Parks and Public Property authorized to advertise for bids for feed for fire department, period of 4 months.

Director of Parks and Public Property authorized to advertise for coal bids for period of 1 year.

City Comptroller authorized to pay to Edward L. Bader, the sum of \$300.00 reserved on account of certain repairs, under contract for extensions to storm water drainage system.

Director of Streets and Public Improvements authorized to purchase property for widening Ventnor Avenue for sum of \$400.00.

Bill of Somers Lumber Company in amount of \$495.00 ordered paid.

City Engineer directed to prepare plans and specifications for the construction of two jetties, one at the ocean end of Iowa Avenue and one at the ocean end of Boston Avenue.

Ordinances No. 35 and No. 36 passed first reading.

Ordinance No. 31 passed third reading.

August 12, 1915.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

Petition requesting that jetty at Ohio Avenue be extended 310 feet.

Affidavit and rule to show cause from the New Jersey Supreme Court: Emile J. Petroff, Prosecutor, vs. William Riddle, et als., City Com. Daniel H. V. Bell, City Clerk, Mahlon W. Newton and Nicholas C. Hampton, Respondents. Referred to the City Solicitor.

Minute of respect and admiration in memory of the late Dr. Edward Bedloe, spread on minutes.

Department of Revenue and Finance authorized to pay to Commissioners of Sinking Fund \$5,812.82, now remaining in the Fund known as "Albany Avenue Bonds."

Proper Officers of City authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding \$10,000.00.

Charges preferred against Police Officer John Rock.

City Engineer's Certificate No. 2987 showing completion of contract for lighting standards, approved.

Director of Parks and Public Property authorized to advertise for legal printing for a period of 1 year from Sept. 1, 1915, to Aug. 31, 1916.

Director of Parks and Public Property authorized to continue the services of a clerk in Supply Department for one year.

Forms of proposal, plans, specifications, etc., for construction of jetties at ocean ends of Iowa and Boston Avenues, approved.

Plans for constructing an extension to the jetty at Ocean end of Tennessee Avenue, approved.

Ordinance No. 36, amended, passed second and third reading.

Ordinance No. 35 amended, and passed second reading.

August 19, 1915.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

Petition requesting that beach front between Kingston Avenue and Berkeley Square be purchased by the City.

David F. Lawson appointed Building Inspector for a term of 3 years.

Howard Blackman and Thomas Newman appointed members of Electrical Examining Board for the term of one year.

Imposition of liquidated damages on account of delay in completion of contract of Foran Foundry and Mfg. Co., for furnishing lighting standards waived, and City Comptroller authorized to make settlement without deduction.

Bill of Foran Foundry and Mfg. Co., in amount of \$66.25 for extra work on lighting standards ordered paid.

John W. Hackney appointed City Engineer for a term of 3 years.

City Comptroller authorized to pay to Sallie Callender the sum of \$27.64.

Director of Streets and Public Improvements authorized to purchase property for widening Ventnor Avenue for sum of \$400.00.

\$7.76 to be refunded to Samuel B. Loder and City Comptroller authorized to pay said sum from appropriation for "Refund of Fines and Assessments."

City Engineer submits schedule of bids for extending jetty at Ocean end of Tennessee Avenue.

Bids submitted for furnishing feed for fire department.

Bids submitted for furnishing coal for Fire Department, etc.

Public hearing of Patrolman John Rock on charges preferred by Director of Public Safety William H. Bartlett. Adjudged guilty of the charges preferred against him and discharged as a member of the Police Department of Atlantic City.

Transfer petition of John Burrachio to John J. O'Brien for sale of liquore at 2201 Arctic Avenue referred to the Director of Public Safety.

Retail license petition of Harry Jeffries for sale of liquors at No. 123 S. Arkansas Ave., referred to Director of Public Safety.

August 24, 1915.

Special meeting of the Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

Director of Public Safety authorized and directed to advertise for bids for the purchase of four first class motor driven fire engines and four combination motor driven hose wagons.

August 26, 1915.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

\$300 appropriated to Grand Army of the Republic to defray expenses of Atlantic City Band.

Mr. Bacharach and Dr. Thompson appointed delegates to the International Irrigation Congress.

Mayor and City Engineer instructed to attend Convention of American Municipalities.

Dr. Thompson and Mr. Bartlett to visit Boston, Chicago, New York and Cincinnati to examine engines.

David R. Barrett appointed Assistant Supervisor of Highways at salary of \$150.00 per month.

Edward P. Moxey & Company employed to make an audit of the books and accounts of the City of Atlantic City.

City Engineer's certificate No. 2993 showing completion of contract for paving portions of South Carolina and Virginia Avenues approved.

Ordinance No. 37 and No. 38 passed first reading.

Ordinance No. 35 taken back to second reading, amended, passed second reading.

Transfer petition of John J. Christy to Ferdinand Thommessen for sale of liquors at No. 1836 Atlantic Avenue, referred to the Director of Public Safety.

Transfer petition of Stephen Williams, Jr., to Reginald Weeks for sale of liquors at the N. W. Cor. New Jersey and Baltic Avenues, granted.

Attest: DANIEL H. V. BELL, City Clerk.

ATLANTIC CITY CONDENSED

Atlantic City was incorporated March 3, 1854, and the first election was held May 1, 1854, when eighteen votes were cast in a cigar box secured with yellow ribbon. Yellow was therefore the first city color. The present colors, blue and white, were adopted in 1895.

Permanent Population, Census Bureau estimate as of July 1, 1915	55,806
Average population (resident and transient) about.....	96,000
Maximum transient population	250,000
Minimum transient population	10,000
Miles of streets, including gravel.....	65.4
Miles of asphalt, bitulithic, wood block, vitrified brick, telford and macadam streets	47.4
Policemen (nine months)	142
Policemen (three months)	160
Firemen throughout the year	136
Fire Companies	12
School Houses	13
Public School Teachers	292
Pupils in Public Schools	8,324
Funded Debt, June 8, 1915, including \$2,674,000 Water Debt	\$9,778,000
Sinking Fund, June 8, 1915, as per last report of Treasurer filed	\$2,710,457.90
Expenditures, 1914, excluding permanent improvements.....	\$2,387,852.65
Expenditures for permanent improvements during 1914.....	\$1,028,618.71
First train to Atlantic City	July 1, 1854
Assessed value of Atlantic City (real, personal and second-class R. R.)	\$93,668,650.00
Building Improvements in 1914, cost of	\$3,137,743.00
Buildings erected in 1914	230
Wealth of Atlantic City for each inhabitant.....	\$1,736.12
Boardwalk, from Absecon Inlet to Longport.....	8 miles
Boardwalk, from Inlet to lower end of city.....	4½ miles
Present Boardwalk dedicated to public use	July 8, 1896
Country Club at Northfield, distance	7 miles
Books in Public Library, December 31, 1914.....	30,318
Books circulated in Public Library during 1914.....	159,623



FIVE YEARS OF ATLANTIC CITY'S FINANCES

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Wealth per capita	\$1,379 00	\$1,437 00	\$1,886 52	\$1,647.22	\$1,736.12
Funded debt per capita	137 35	159 74	172 32	162.19	176.72
Sinking Fund	1,537,276 13	1,929,007 80	2,119,769 27	2,299,102.30	2,660,012.30
Sinking Fund per capita	33 31	40 58	49 93	42.61	49.29
Receipts from all sources, except bonds..	1,971,100 25	1,960,390 57	2,033,205 00	2,586,738.78	2,578,404.42
Funded debt of city	5,468,000 00	6,566,000 00	6,896,000 00	7,498,000.00	8,218,000.00
Funded debt of School District	871,000 00	1,027,000 00	1,057,000 00	1,253,000.00	1,317,000.00
Assessed valuation—Real	59,992,035 00	64,417,704 00	82,910,995 00	83,974,800.00	85,463,220.00
Assessed Valuation—Personal	3,657,979 00	3,904,635 00	4,152,287 74	3,675,196.94	6,395,300.00
Total taxables, real and personal	63,650,014 00	68,322,339 00	87,063,282 74	87,649,996.94	92,358,520.00
Registered voters	12,654	11,521	10,440	9,268	9,686
Population	46,160	47,534	49,000	53,953	55,806
School children	7,083	7,369	8,019	8,253	8,324

*Census Bureau estimate as of July 1, 1915.

35205
AT C/2

ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT



(SUMMER) A SECTION OF THE BEACH

THE NATION'S PLAYGROUND



(WINTER) EASTER SUNDAY ON THE BOARDWALK

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND ROSTER OF CITY OFFICIALS

WILLIAM RIDDLE Mayor and Director of Department of Public Affairs

Secretary to the Mayor ALBERT BEYER, Jr.
City Solicitor THEODORE W. SCHIMPF
Assistant City Solicitor JAMES M. SHEEN
City Clerk DANIEL H. V. BELL
Assistant City Clerk DAVID H. PORTER, Jr.

ALBERT BEYER Director of Department of Revenue and Finance

City Treasurer A. M. HESTON
Cashier CHARLES H. PARSONS
Comptroller B. M. TOWNSEND
Mercantile Appraiser CHARLES C. FORTNER
Tax Collector LEWIS L. MATHIS
Assessors A. M. RUFFU, Jr., Pres.; WALTER J. McDEVITT; J. J. MAHONEY
Field Men JOHN LEEDS, J. FRIES SMITH
Secretary to Assessors H. W. CAIN

WILLIAM H. BARTLETT Director of Department of Public Safety

Secretary LEWIS T. GLENN
Chief of Police MALCOLM B. WOODRUFF
Captain of Police C. S. BARRETT
Captain of Detectives RICHARD E. WHALEN
Chief of Fire Department WILLIAM J. BLACK
Assistant Chiefs CHARLES WHIPPEY and GEORGE CLUIN
Health Officer DR. EDWIN H. COWARD
Overseer of the Poor GEORGE ORTLIP
Police Surgeon DR. J. T. BECKWITH
Beach Surgeon DR. CHARLES L. BOSSERT
Building Inspector DAVID F. LAWSON
Assistant Building Inspector J. W. BIDDLE
Chief Electrician FRANK SHINNEN

HARRY BACHARACH . . Director of Department of Parks and Public Property

Secretary and Supt. Bureau of Supplies LOUIS LIPPMAN
Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Bureau of Water LINCOLN VAN GILDER
Assistant Chief Engineer LOUIS C. MANZ
Cashier STANLEY B. JOHNSON

J. B. THOMPSON . . . Director of Department of Streets and Public Improvement

Secretary J. J. LASCHIVER
City Engineer JOHN W. HACKNEY
Street Supervisor ZACHARY T. BALDWIN
Assistant Supervisor DAVID R. BARRETT
Superintendent of Boardwalk KIRK LOVELAND

RECORDER'S COURT

Judge EDMUND C. GASKILL, Jr.
Clerk FRANCIS J. WALDMAYER

DISTRICT COURT

Judge FRANK SMATHERS
Clerk WILLIAM L. RISLEY
Sergeant-at-Arms D. S. BROWN

ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY

Vol. III—No. 3)

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

(October, 1915)

THE REFERENDUM ON THE TWO-PLATOON SYSTEM

A bill was passed at the recent session of the Legislature providing for the adoption of the two-platoon system in the fire department of any city of the State, except first-class cities, upon the approval of the majority of the electorate of the city so affected. On petition, the adoption of the two-platoon system will be submitted to a referendum of the voters of Atlantic City at the general election in November.

The subject has been little discussed in this community, and many voters have asked for an explanation of the proposed change, with especial reference to its effect on the working conditions of the men, the additional cost to the taxpayers and the general efficiency of the department, and the subjoined brief description of the system is given in the way of information on the subject.

Under the one-platoon system there are 136 men employed in the local department. It would be necessary to add 59 men to operate the two-platoon system. The salaries of these additional men would aggregate, at \$900 each per year, \$53,100. As constituted at this time there are eleven men assigned to each of the eight engine companies. Each man is off duty every fourth day, which leaves eight men on duty for three days and nine men on duty one day. Two truck companies have crews of twelve men each and, with one off every fourth day, there are but eight men on duty. Five men are detailed to one truck company. Deducting the days off there are left three men on duty one day and four men on three days. The meal hours are, for breakfast, from 6 to 8 a. m.; for dinner, from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., and for supper, from 5 to 8 p. m. During these hours there are from five to six men on duty in the engine companies.

The vacation periods are during the months of June, July, September, October and November. One man from each company is on vacation during a period of twelve days. During these periods there are seven men on duty three days and eight men on one day. When the three drivers of the Chief's and Assistant Chiefs' automobiles are off duty men are detailed from the companies to take their places. When in service the driver must stay by his horses and the engineer and stoker must, of course, stick to their engine. So it is possible, when a fire occurs during a meal and vacation time, that but one or two men will be left to handle the hose. As a section of hose weighs 65 pounds and the water contained in it weighs over 102 pounds it is manifestly impossible for one or two men to handle a line of hose. This would seem to indicate that more men are needed in the department as at present constituted.

Under the two-platoon system the local force would be increased to 195 men. In cities that have adopted the two-platoon system the following schedule is in force: All meal hours are abolished, the men being compelled to bring their meals to the station stations. All days off are also abolished. The duty hours of the day platoon are ten, from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and those of the night platoon fourteen, from 6 p. m. to 8 a. m. Here shifts would take place every fourth day on which days one platoon would be on duty either eighteen or twenty-four hours, as the regulations to be adopted may determine. No man will be permitted to leave the fire house at any time except for duty.

The cities in which the two two-platoon system has been placed in operation are Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kan., Yonkers, Los Angeles, Pittsburg, Scranton, Seattle, Omaha, Pueblo and Colorado Springs. In the

(Continued on Page Ten)

PERFECTING THE FIRE AND POLICE ALARM SYSTEMS

Chief Frank Shinnen, of the Electrical Bureau of the Department of Public Safety, feels that his labors of years towards the perfection of the fire and police alarm services have at last been crowned with approximate success. At least, he is certain that he has gone as far towards perfection as the present development of the electrical science will permit.

During the past few weeks he has completed the installation of several costly and elaborate pieces of automatic mechanisms for the recording and transmission of fire alarms in the City Hall that are ingenious and all but infallible. The most intricate of these is the Relay Board. When an alarm of fire is pulled at a box a red light shows at the top of the Board in a section that indicates the part of the city from which the alarm was sent. At the same instant a shutter drops displaying the number of the box pulled. This mechanism is connected with another which registers the number of the box, both coming in and going out to the engine houses, at the same time stamping the hour and minute that the alarm was struck.

This register will shortly be increased to two five-pen registers, each pen of which will be connected with a different circuit. This instrument will go a long way towards perfecting the entire system. Should the entire automatic system in some almost impossible way get out of order this instrument will register the alarm which can be sent out by means of a hand key on the relay board.

While the alarm is being recorded by the register and by the relay board another instrument, called the Repeater, is automatically sending out the number to all the engine houses. In Philadelphia, and in most large cities, an alarm of fire is sent to only those engine houses located in the fire district in which the alarm originates. The mechanism installed here is arranged to perform the same service, but until the city expands greatly the present system of sounding an alarm in all engine houses will be continued.

What might develop a serious defect in the old system in this city is being remedied by Chief Shinnen by rebuilding all boxes to conform to what is called the "sixteen round" system, which quadruples the present system of sounding an alarm. Under the old method it is possible for an alarm of fire to escape all record—to be lost. For example: If two alarms are turned in one second apart the first would be recorded while the second would be lost. While such a concatenation is improbable, it is not impossible. By the "sixteen rounds" system the second alarm, from another section of the city, would take its turn and be recorded in order.

Another important addition to the fire alarm service has been originated by Chief Shinnen and will soon be installed. It is that of placing a telephone in every fire alarm box. The Fire Chief and each Assistant Chief will carry a portable telephone by which he can communicate with "central" and thus connect with any fire house and give any necessary order.

The Gamewell system in its application to the Bureau of Police has been rebuilt by Chief Shinnen until it also approaches perfection. All boxes from which patrolmen report to headquarters have been remodeled and equipped with telephones. It is now necessary for every patrolman to report his name, instead of simply pulling a hook, so that the House Sergeant knows that every man is on duty, or the contrary. Chief Shinnen has also installed an alarm system along the Boardwalk and Atlantic avenue by which the House Sergeant can flash a red light at street

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT ON TREASURY DEPARTMENT

To the Board of Commissioners of Atlantic City,

September 16, 1915

GENTLEMEN:

The books of the Treasury Department have been examined for the period August 5 to September 4, 1915, and the following statement shows the result of the transactions during the month. The statement also shows the distribution of the cash on deposit to the credit of the city on September 4th, as reported by the various banks and trust companies to this department.

CITY TREASURER

	Cash Available	Warrants Paid, etc.	Cash Balance
General Fund	\$ 234,751.64	\$ 217,196.28	\$ 17,555.36
General Fund Interest on Deposits	2,662.26	.....	2,662.26
General Fund Adriatic & New Jersey Avenues Assessment	2,190.56	.....	2,190.56
General Fund Maine & Madison Avenues Assessment	284.31	.....	284.31
Total General Fund	\$ 239,888.77	\$ 217,196.28	\$ 22,692.49
			217,196.28
			\$ 239,888.77
Water Department	\$ 12,379.93	\$ 9,860.91	\$ 2,519.02
Drainage Bonds	21,298.85	509.75	20,789.10
Paving Bonds	36,452.36	22,895.80	13,556.56
Water Bonds	81,649.57	11,617.39	70,032.18
Park Bonds	12,236.89	1,464.87	10,772.02
City Improvement Bonds	8,019.88	1,905.46	6,114.42
City Hall Bonds	1,399.67	.....	1,399.67
Conduit Bonds	12,221.89	349.41	11,872.48
Albany Avenue Bonds	5,812.82	5,812.82	.....
Fire House Bonds	2,573.15	.....	2,573.15
Lighting Standard Bonds	13,692.79	527.03	13,165.76
Sidewalk Bonds	124.78	32.00	92.78
Tallahassee Avenue Fund	836.12	.....	836.12
Paving and Sidewalk Assessment	1,390.03	1,285.03	105.00
Ventnor Avenue Bonds	12,834.10	300.00	12,534.10
Sidewalk Fund—Redemption Temporary Certificates	510.70	500.00	10.70
Harbor Improvement Bonds	13,197.66	1,905.03	11,292.63
	\$ 236,631.19	\$ 58,965.50	\$ 177,665.69
			58,965.50
			\$ 236,631.19

On deposit in the local banks, as follows:

Atlantic City National Bank	\$ 15,314.03	Marine Trust Company	18,000.00
Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company ..	50,904.25	Second National Bank	15,742.98
Boardwalk National Bank	10,000.00	Union National Bank	13,000.00
Chelsea National Bank	12,000.00		
Equitable Trust Company	10,000.00	Total	\$200,358.18
Guarantee Trust Company	55,396.92		

Water Rents, Series of August 1, 1915, reported on deposit by the following:

Chelsea National Bank	\$ 30,593.34	Second National Bank	14,994.94
Equitable Trust Company	89,986.67	Union National Bank	14,110.93
Guarantee Trust Company	4,810.75		
Marine Trust Company	5,556.44		\$160,053.07

CUSTODIAN OF SCHOOLS

September 4, 1915.

	Cash Available	Warrants Paid, etc.	Cash Balance
General School Account	\$ 34,091.67	\$ 15,025.56	\$ 19,066.11
School Bond Account	17,422.25	.....	17,422.25
	\$ 51,513.92	\$ 15,025.56	\$ 36,488.36
			15,025.56
			\$ 51,513.92

On deposit in the local banks as follows:

Atlantic City National Bank	\$ 10,171.43	Second National Bank	2,000.00
Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company ..	3,000.00	Union National Bank	2,000.00
Boardwalk National Bank	4,000.00		
Chelsea National Bank	2,000.00		\$ 36,534.12
Equitable Trust Company	3,000.00	Checks drawn by Custodian but still outstanding:	
Guarantee Trust Company	3,000.00	No. 8. Edward E. Grosscup—Marine Trust Co. \$	45.76
Marine Trust Company	7,362.69		\$ 36,488.36

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. TOWNSEND, Comptroller

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT ON TAX COLLECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

September 23, 1915.

To the Board of Commissioners,

GENTLEMEN:

Pursuant to Law, this Department has audited the books and accounts of the Tax Collector, for the period June 1st to July 31st, 1915, and the Bureau of Health and Electrical Department, for the period July 1st to August 31st, 1915, and reports on same, as follows:

DEPARTMENT: June 1st to July 31st, 1915.

Tax Collector.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Tax Duplicates. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

1897			
	Collections		Returns
Real	\$ 14.49	\$	14.49
Interest	34.92		34.92
Costs	5.90		5.90
	\$ 55.31	\$	55.31

1899			
	Collections		Returns
Real	\$ 19.44	\$	19.44
Interest	41.86		41.86
Costs	5.90		5.90
	\$ 67.20	\$	67.20

1900			
	Collections		Returns
Real	\$ 17.01	\$	17.01
Interest	32.81		32.81
Costs	5.90		5.90
	\$ 55.72	\$	55.72

1901			
	Collections		Returns
Real	\$ 15.66	\$	15.66
Interest	29.87		29.87
Costs	5.90		5.90
	\$ 51.43	\$	51.43

1902			
	Collections		Returns
Real	\$ 96.30	\$	96.30
Interest	155.66		155.66
Costs	23.60		23.60
	\$ 275.56	\$	275.56

1903			
	Collections		Returns
Real	\$ 101.59	\$	101.59
Personal	1.47		1.47
Interest	180.72		180.72
Costs	33.50		33.50
	\$ 317.28	\$	317.28

1909			
	Collections		Returns
Real	\$ 64.26	\$	64.26
Personal	3.78		3.78
Interest	49.98		49.98
Costs	7.55		7.55
	\$ 125.57	\$	125.57

1911			
	Collections		Returns
Real	\$ 2,262.30	\$	2,223.60
Personal	15.05		53.75
Interest	980.75		980.75
Costs	54.95		54.95
	\$ 3,313.05	\$	3,313.05

Distribution of Real and Personal in Returns is incorrect, due to Real, amounting to \$38.70, being returned as Personal.

1912			
	Collections		Returns
Real	\$ 2,319.25	\$	2,319.25
Personal	41.14		41.14
Interest	686.18		686.18
Costs	15.60		15.60
	\$ 3,062.17	\$	3,062.17

1913			
	Collections		Returns
Real	\$ 69,310.64	\$	69,318.12
Personal	1,817.64		1,810.16
Interest	11,183.87		11,183.87
Costs	256.75		256.75
Poll	1.00		1.00
	\$ 82,569.90	\$	82,569.90

Distribution of Real and Personal in Returns is incorrect, due to Personal, amounting to \$7.48, being returned as Real.

1914			
	Collections		Returns
Real	\$ 63,910.84	\$	63,842.58
Personal	83,149.08		3,139.73
Franchise	1,298.88		1,298.88
Interest	3,772.82		3,761.84
Costs	131.00		130.50
Poll	2.00		2.00
	\$ 72,264.62	\$	72,175.53

1914 collections returned as 1913 to correct error in the May, 1915, account, when 1913 collections were returned as 1914, Real, \$72.00; Per., \$5.61; Int. \$10.98; Costs .50, total \$89.09
T. E. Grace 1-91 100-34 C.B. pl 64..... 89.09

\$ 72,264.62

The distribution of Real and Personal in returns is incorrect, due to Personal collections, amounting to \$3.74, being returned as Real.

STREET PAVING ACCOUNT

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Assessment Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

"D"			
	Collections		Returns
Principal	\$ 170.00	\$	170.00
Interest	143.81		143.81
Costs	12.10		12.10
	\$ 325.91	\$	325.91

"F"			
	Collections		Returns
Principal	\$ 71.36	\$	71.36
Interest	55.49		55.49
Costs	12.10		12.10
	\$ 138.95	\$	138.95

"J"			
	Collections		Returns
Principal	\$ 811.93	\$	811.93
Interest	114.03		114.03
	\$ 925.96	\$	925.96

SIDEWALK ACCOUNT

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Assessment Book. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

1910			
	Collections		Returns
Principal	\$ 36.75	\$	36.75
Interest	21.49		21.49
Costs	6.05		6.05
	\$ 64.29	\$	64.29

Included in the above collections and returns is an overpayment of 10 cents. Corrected J-p 45, August, 1915.

	1911 Collections	Returns
Principal	\$ 44.37	\$ 44.37
Interest	22.83	22.83
Costs	6.05	6.05
	<u>\$ 73.25</u>	<u>\$ 73.25</u>

	1912 Collections	Returns
Principal	\$ 241.38	\$ 241.38
Interest	36.73	36.73
	<u>\$ 278.11</u>	<u>\$ 278.11</u>

	1915 Collections	Returns
Principal	\$ 61.67	\$ 61.67
Interest .....	.45	.45
	<u>\$ 62.12</u>	<u>\$ 62.12</u>

September 23, 1915

DEPARTMENT:

July 1st to Aug. 31st, 1915.

Bureau of Health.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and stubs of Permit and License Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

	Collections	Returns
Marriage Lic. No. 278-419 \$	142.00	\$ 142.00
Plumbing Per. No. 433-509	171.00	171.00
Milk Permits No. 573-576	8.00	8.00
Case No. 181, Mun. Hos.	168.48	168.48
Refund to cover clerical error on Pay Roll	31.68	31.68
Narcotic Clinic	109.41	109.41
	<u>\$ 630.57</u>	<u>\$ 630.57</u>

September 23, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Electrical.

July 1st to Aug. 31st, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Stubs of Permit Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

	Collections	Returns
Elec. Per. No. 9381-9540.. \$	373.50	\$ 373.50
Master Elec. No. 1-14....	350.00	350.00
Yearly Permit No. 62....	10.00	10.00
Pole Permit No. 169	5.00	5.00
Mov. Pic. Lic. No. 36-40..	25.00	25.00
	<u>\$ 763.50</u>	<u>\$ 763.50</u>

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. TOWNSEND, Comptroller.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Atlantic City, N. J., September 23, 1915.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Commissioners of the City of Atlantic City,

GENTLEMEN:

I beg leave to submit the following which is a correct report of all Departments under my supervision for the month of August, 1915.

BUREAU OF POLICE

Chief of Police

M. B. WOODRUFF

Captain of Police

C. S. BARRETT

Captain of Detectives

R. E. WHALEN

There have been 540 arrests for various offenses during the past month, 479 males and 61 females.

The total number of days imposed by the Recorder being 360. The total amount of fines received by the Recorder,

The total number of meals served to prisoners was 1,469, at a cost of \$120.35.

DETECTIVE BUREAU

There have been 269 complaints received of goods reported stolen amounting to \$19,920.15, and recoveries made amounting to \$11,781.60.

The operating expense of the entire Bureau of Police being as follows:

Salaries, Aug. 1 to 16..... \$	7,774.18
Salaries, Aug. 16 to 31.....	7,741.17
	<u>\$ 15,515.35</u>
Pension Fund	333.39
Wellhafer, meals	258.45

DETECTIVE EXPENSES

Capple	\$ 43.05
Buck	46.85
Rose	10.00
Herbert	50.00
Whalen	4.61
Capple	43.05
Buck	42.85
Malseed	2.49
Apple	10.05
Barnshaw	2.22
Miller	5.60
Hodges	5.20
Ferretti	3.83
Farley	4.17
Moran	1.67
Scott	18.55
Shaw	3.20
M. B. Woodruff	25.46
Herbert	50.00
Rose	9.00
	<u>\$ 395.85</u>

The expenses through the Bureau of Supplies:—

Borton Coal and Trading Co. \$	4.00
Brooks & Idler	10.25
E. Beyer .....	.90
Chelsea Hardware Co.	3.50
Chelsea Ice Co.	4.57
Currie Company	10.00
R. G. Edwards	52.82
Freund Bros.	6.94
Nathan Gerber	2.00
Haverford Cycle Co.	2.00
Hall & Gravatt	20.19
S. L. Jeffries Sons	16.83
Old Postoffice Garage	37.11
Postal Telegraph Co. ....	.92
W. S. Patrick	2.90
Shaner & Knauer	12.50
Standard Oil Co.	24.00
Western Union Telegraph Co. ..	18.97
Yawman & Erbe	13.76
	<u>\$ 280.16</u>

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 15,515.35
Bureau of Supplies	280.16
Pension Fund	333.39
Wellhafer, meals	258.45
Detective Expenses	395.85
	<u>\$ 16,783.20</u>

SPECIAL DETECTIVES

S. B. Humble	\$ 22.03
Payroll	90.00
Payroll	96.00
	<u>\$ 208.03</u>

BUREAU OF FIRE

Ass't Chief
GEO. CLUINAss't Chief
CHAS. WHIPPEYChief
WM. J. BLACK

There have been 36 alarms of fire, 16 box alarms and 20 locals. The total amount of loss being as follows:

Buildings	\$ 36,575.00
Contents	90,888.00
	<u>\$127,463.00</u>

The cost of operating the above Bureau being as follows:

Salaries August 1 to 16	\$ 6,617.44
Salaries August 16 to 31	6,612.92
	<u>\$ 13,230.36</u>

The expense through the Bureau of Supplies:—

E. P. Allen	\$ 10.82
Atlantic City Gas Co.	17.19
Borton Coal and Trading Co.	12.00
Brooks & Idler	7.25
A. B. Brubaker	4.00
E. Beyer	10.20
Chelsea Ice Co.	19.14
Currie Co. ....	.70
Cuskaden Auto Supply Co. ....	.50
A. C. Electric Co.	26.26
Geo. C. Godfrey	43.75
S. F. Hayward Co.	95.00
Hess Paint & Varnish Co.	6.00
A. D. Manning	2.60
C. W. Mathis	20.00
McAllister Coal Co.	88.74
H. M. Obergfell .....	.75
S. D. Robinson	15.50
Sitley & Son	558.41
Edwin Smith .....	.75
Standard Oil Co.	48.00
Texas Company	5.43
W. Truax	8.00
West Side Lumber Co.	14.00
	<hr/>
Pension Fund	\$ 1,014.99
	\$ 1,046.40

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 13,230.36
Supplies	1,014.99
Pension Fund	1,046.40
	<hr/>
	\$ 15,291.75

BUREAU OF HEALTH

Health Officer

DR. EDWARD COWARD

There have been 220 nuisances reported to the office of the Inspectors and as a result of notices being served and a final inspection made by the inspectors, the unsanitary conditions were abated.

PLUMBING DEPARTMENT

The following is a full report of the above Department:

Permits issued	33
First Inspections	116
Re-Inspections	33
Special Inspections	41
Final Inspections	86
Sewer Inspections	

The amount of cash received for plumbing permits, \$86.50.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases have been reported during the above month:

Diphtheria	6
Scarlet Fever	1
Typhoid Fever	8
Chicken Pox	0
Measles	5
Tuberculosis	10

The cost of operating the Hospital:

Salary of Janitor, etc.	\$ 71.70
Salary of Janitor, etc.	34.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 105.70

Supplies for Hospital:

Atlantic City Gas Co.	\$ 3.06
Chelsea Ice Co.	2.54
T. B. Dare	23.50
A. C. Electric Co. ....	.86
	<hr/>
	\$ 29.96

Expense of the Office:

Salaries August 1 to 16	\$ 572.49
Salaries August 16 to 31	572.49
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,144.98

Ellis Express Company

Supplies for Office:	
Domestic Engineering	\$ 2.00
Wilbur R. Downs	1.40
Muller Bros.	12.50
W. S. Patrick .....	.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 16.40

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 1,144.98
Salary of Janitor, etc.	105.70
Supplies, Hospital	29.96
Supplies, Office	16.40
Expressage	3.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,399.94

CREDIT

Plumbing Permits	\$ 86.50
Marriage Licenses	74.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 160.50
Balance	\$ 1,239.44

LIGHTING APPROPRIATION

The following bills were paid the Lighting Companies during the past month:

Atlantic City Gas Company	\$ 230.86
Welsbach Street Lighting Co. ...	655.03
Atlantic City Electric Co.	176.40
Atlantic City Electric Co.	95.89
Atlantic City Electric Co.	687.38
Atlantic City Electric Co.	1.68
Atlantic City Electric Co. ....	.99
Atlantic City Electric Co.	44.24
Atlantic City Electric Co.	3,614.05
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,506.80

ELECTRICAL BUREAU

Chief of Bureau, FRANK SHINNEN

The following is a report of the permits issued, inspections made, etc., of the Electrical Bureau for the month of August, 1915. This Bureau has maintained the Fire and Police Telegraph Systems and kept in repair electrical installations in the Comfort Stations along the Boardwalk.

There have been 578 inspections made during the past month:

Inspections on permits	291
Inspections on Theatres	95
Inspections on Old Buildings	192

There have been 65 permits issued, amounting to \$484.50.

The expense through the Bureau of Supplies:

Muller Bros.	\$ 11.25
Chas E. Perry	73.58
	<hr/>
	\$ 84.83

The expenses of the office:

Shinnen	\$ 9.49
Frederick Pearce	66.00
Okonite Co.	67.85
Currie Co.	1.65
Eldredge Express	15.96
W. J. & S. R. R. Co. ....	.81
Shaner & Knauer	44.35
Insulated Wire & Cable Co.	90.79
Shinnen	77.50
Currie Co.	1.65
Payroll	88.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 494.55

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 625.84
Supplies	84.83
Miscellaneous Expenses	494.55
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,205.22

CREDIT

By Permits	484.50
Balance	\$ 720.72

LIFE GUARDS

Chief Beach Surgeon, DR. CHAS. L. BOSSERT

The following are the expenses of the Life Guards during the month of August, 1915:

Salaries, August 1 to 16	\$ 5,367.95
Salaries, August 16 to 31	5,397.68
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,765.63

Bureau of Supplies:

Albertson & Young	\$ 3.60
C. L. Bossert	2.54
Chelsea Ice Co.	11.61
Currie Co.	1.35

W. S. Patrick	38.40	
J. Rosenbaum Co.	7.50	
Somers Lumber Co. ....	.50	
S. T. Woolbert	14.10	
H. S. Young	3.50	
	<u> </u>	\$ 83.85

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 10,765.63	
Supplies	83.85	
	<u> </u>	\$ 10,849.48

BUREAU OF OVERSEER OF POOR

Overseer, GEO. G. ORTLIP

There have been 98 patients visited by the Poor Physicians during the past month. There have been two persons committed to the Atlantic County Almshouse. Number of investigations made by Inspector, 117. Number of Poor Orders issued for aid and relief, 99.

The expenses of the Bureau as follows:

George Ortlip	\$ 144.13	
Gormley	17.00	
Headley	20.97	
Flipping & Sons	7.00	
Pipes & Sons	3.45	
Rapp	29.60	
J. C. Thomas	34.00	
J. G. Thompson	14.70	
J. T. Shils	13.67	
Atlantic County Almshouse	351.55	
Old Folks' Home	203.91	
Old Folks' Home	75.30	
Brooks Drug Store	4.50	
E. H. Milne	2.15	
W. S. Patrick	12.40	
E. S. Reeds' Sons	1.40	
Wilson Dairy Co	15.72	

Clerk's Salary	17.50	
Clerk's Salary	17.50	
George Ortlip, account	25.00	
	<u> </u>	\$ 1,111.45

Bureau of Supplies:		
Atlantic City Electric Company..	\$.59	

SUMMARY

Expense of the office	\$ 1,111.45	
Bureau of Supplies	59	
	<u> </u>	\$ 1,112.04

BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Chief Inspector—DAVID F. LAWSON

There have been 123 permits issued, amounting to \$232.50 during the above month. The total number of inspections made by the inspectors amounting to 1,648. The approximate cost of the entire building operations amounted to \$91,488.00.

The expense of the office:

David F. Lawson	\$ 15.50	
Bureau of Supplies:		
Brooks & Idler	\$ 12.50	
Currie Co. ....	.60	
R. G. Edwards	16.60	
Muller Bros.	3.00	
Standard Oil Co.	21.09	
E. R. Wilson & Co.	75.00	
	<u> </u>	\$ 128.79

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 564.50	
Supplies	128.79	
Expenses	15.50	
	<u> </u>	\$ 708.79

Respectfully submitted,
WM. H. BARTLETT, Director of Public Safety.

FINANCIAL REPORT, DEPT. OF STREETS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

FOR MONTH ENDING AUGUST 31, 1915

J. B. THOMPSON, Director J. J. LASCHIVER, Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS

Balance July 31st	\$ 12,936.13	
Returns from Street openings...	4,519.59	
	<u> </u>	\$ 16,455.72
Bills	\$ 764.52	
Payrolls	10,864.75	
	<u> </u>	\$ 11,629.27
Balance	<u> </u>	\$ 5,826.45

BOARDWALK

Balance July 31st	\$ 7,531.97	
Bills	\$ 649.91	
Payrolls	3,077.60	
	<u> </u>	\$ 3,727.51
Balance	<u> </u>	\$ 3,804.46

PUBLIC COMFORT

Balance July 31st	\$ 4,206.86	
Bills	\$ 1,139.55	
Payrolls	688.20	
	<u> </u>	\$ 1,827.75
Balance	<u> </u>	\$ 2,379.11

BOARDWALK ILLUMINATION

Balance July 31st	\$ 7,930.75	
Bills	1,644.18	
	<u> </u>	\$ 6,286.57

BOARDWALK DECKING

Balance July 31st	\$ 37.25	
Balance	<u> </u>	\$ 37.25

ENGINEERING

Balance July 31st	\$ 402.39	
Bills	50.23	
	<u> </u>	\$ 352.16

BULKHEADS

Balance July 31st	\$ 1,615.83	
Bills	268.82	
	<u> </u>	\$ 1,347.01

DRAINAGE

Balance July 31st ...	\$ 19,575.77	
Receipts	1,713.18	
	<u> </u>	\$ 21,288.95
Bills	541.25	
Balance	<u> </u>	\$ 20,747.70

PAVING (\$305,000.00)

Balance July 31st ...	\$ 2,947.83	
Receipts, Sale of Bonds	10,056.25	
Receipts, Tem. Cer. .	10,000.00	
	<u> </u>	\$ 23,004.08
Bills	\$ 22,077.30	
Balance	<u> </u>	\$ 926.78

PAVING (South Carolina & Virginia)

Balance July 31st	\$ 8,375.47	
Bills	42.00	
Balance	<u> </u>	\$ 8,333.47

PAVING (Aberdeen)

Balance July 31st	\$ 1,859.96	
Balance	<u> </u>	\$ 1,859.96

PAVING (Delaware & Maryland)

(Bond Issue)

Balance July 31st	\$ 2,000.00	
Bills	1,431.10	
Balance	<u> </u>	\$ 568.90

CITY IMPROVEMENT

Balance July 31st	\$ 6,235.64	
Balance	<u> </u>	\$ 6,235.64

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT

Balance July 31st	\$ 13,166.66	
Bills	1,874.03	
	<u> </u>	\$ 11,292.63

Respectfully Submitted,
HARRY BACHARACH, Acting Director.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY

Atlantic City, N. J., September 7, 1915.

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the Board of
Commission of the City of Atlantic City, N. J.

GENTLEMEN:

I beg leave to submit the following, which is a correct report of all the departments under the supervision of the Director of Parks and Public Property for the month of August, 1915.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES

LOUIS LIPPMAN, Superintendent

Following are the expenditures for Supplies distributed to the various departments during the month of August, 1915:

Balance on hand July 31, 1915 ..	\$ 3,842.50
Appraisers	6.05
Bacharach	7.75
Bartlett	2.15
Boardwalk and Comfort Stations ..	70.00
Building	116.29
City Engineer .....	.35
City Hall	102.32
City Treasurer	7.75
Comptroller	25.55
District Court	33.00
Electrical	84.83
Fire	918.79
General Supplies (Stock)	
Health, Mun.Hos. & Plumb.Dept.	48.11
Life Guards	98.80
Office Supplies (Stock)	5.40
Parks and Playgrounds	366.34
Police	254.90
Poor .....	.59
Recorder	15.55
Riddle	7.50
Streets	513.11
Supply Department	10.38
Tax	15.25
Thompson	4.85

Total purchases for August\$ 2,715.61

Transferred to Parks and Play-
grounds Appropriation 500.00

Total disbursements\$ 3,215.61

Balance on Hand August 31, 1915\$ 626.89

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

J. B. McGOVERN, Superintendent

Balance on hand July 31, 1915 ..\$	510.21
Trans. from Supply Appropriation ..	500.00
	\$ 1,010.21

Pay Roll—

Albany Avenue\$	258.10
Beach Front Flower Beds	212.20
Inlet Playgrounds	129.30
Playgrounds	264.70
	\$ 864.30
Soil	38.35
Freight on Soil	52.56

Balance on hand August 31, 1915\$ 955.21
55.00

PUBLIC RECREATION

Balance on hand July 31, 1915 ..	1,430.50
Salaries	1,060.40
Reed & Raffia	60.75
Printing	19.25
Lumber	2.50
Miscellaneous Supplies	10.50
Expenses (S. M. Bennett)	62.72
	\$ 1,216.12

Balance on hand August 31, 1915\$ 214.38

TREE COMMISSION

Balance on hand July 31, 1915 ..\$	1,262.07
Contract, Edwards Floral Hall ..\$	1,006.30
Contract, Charles C. Mason	16.00
	\$ 1,022.30

Balance on hand August 31, 1915\$ 239.77

PRINTING

Balance on hand July 31, 1915 ..	\$ 804.76
Legal Printing:	
Atlantic City Review ...\$	18.28
Evening Union	52.49
Daily Press	5.10
	\$ 75.87
Ordinance Printing	33.03
Editing and Printing Com. Journal ..	175.00
	\$ 283.90

Balance on hand August 31, 1915\$ 520.86

PROPERTY

Balance on hand July 31, 1915 ..\$	429.82
Individual Drinking Cups	12.50
Maintenance Gas City Hall	7.40
Repairs to Building, City Hall ..	22.96
Telephone Service (Bell)	150.71
	\$ 193.57

Balance on hand August 31, 1915\$ 236.25

SANITARY

Balance on hand July 31, 1915 ..\$	4,155.19
Contract for July	4,133.33
Harry Klein (Gasoline)	17.40
	\$ 4,150.73

Balance on hand August 31, 1915\$ 4.46

WATER DEPARTMENT

OFFICE:	
Salaries	\$ 686.66
Miscellaneous	78.69

ABSECON PUMPING STATION:

Salaries and Wages	\$ 1,823.05
Management and Repairs: Materials ..	321.82
Pumping Ex.: Fuel and Hauling ..\$	2,411.63
Supplies	253.01
	\$ 2,664.64

METER AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:

Salaries and Wages	\$ 2,299.06
Management and Repairs:	
Materials	941.23
Construction	53.90
Meters	65.12
Street Services	627.00
Interest	2,250.00

Total\$ 11,811.17

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

Water Rents, Aug., 1913	\$ 67.09
Water Rents, Aug., 1914	212.90
Water Rents, Feb., 1915	167.38
Water Rents, Aug., 1915	165,124.06

Total	165,571.43
Street Services	392.25
Sundries	287.03
Management and Repairs	174.92
Construction	146.68
Meters	14.00
Penalties	276.64

\$166,862.95

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Management and Repairs	\$ 5,141.51
Interest	2,250.00
Meters	65.12
Construction	53.90
Pumping Expenses	3,544.64
Street Services	756.00

\$ 11,811.17

Number of Services ordered	12
Number of Services placed	12
Number of Meters Set	29
Number of Meters reset	4
Number of Meters removed and repaired ..	59
Number of Hydrants repaired	10
Number of Hydrants set	2
Number of Leaks repaired	27
Pipe laid 6 in.	324 ft
Pipe laid, 4 in.	12 ft

\$100,000.00 WATER BOND ISSUE
 Freight, W. J. & S. S. R. R. Co..\$ 15.20
 Meters, Hersey Mfg. Co 315.00
 -----\$ 320.20

\$350,000.00 WATER BOND 48in MAIN
 Lumber, W. W. Clark\$ 18.50

\$200,000.00 DOUGHTY POND BOND ISSUE
 Contract Edward L. Bader \$ 9,706.08
 Salaries:
 Inspectors\$ 845.60
 Laborers 148.15
 ----- 993.75

Car Fare, Inspectors 65.50
 Printing 3.00
 Valves 319.10
 Lumber 23.68
 Miscellaneous 98.78

\$ 11,209.89

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY BACHARACH,
 Director of Parks and Public Property.

MERCANTILE APPRAISER AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

September 16, 1915.

To the Board of Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN:—

Pursuant to Law, this Department has audited the books and accounts of the Mercantile Appraiser, for the period May 1st to 31st, 1915, and July 1st to 31st, 1915, the Building and Highway Departments, for the period July 1st to August 31st, 1915, and reports on same, as follows:

September 16, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Mercantile Appraiser. May 1st to 31st, 1915

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Stubs of License Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

	Collections	Returns
Miscellaneous Licenses ...\$	708.50	\$ 708.50
Farmers Permit .....	.05	.05
Blank Badge .....	.10	.10
Vehicle Licenses	417.50	417.50
	\$ 1,126.15	\$ 1,126.15

September 16, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Mercantile Appraiser. July 1st to 31st, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and stubs of License Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

	Collections	Returns
Miscellaneous Licenses ...\$	12,284.50	\$ 12,284.50
Farmer's Permits (110) ..	6.60	6.60
Blank Bus Badge .....	.10	.10
Vehicle Licenses	5,467.00	5,467.00
Public Rolling Chairs ...	3,420.00	3,420.00
Private Rolling Chairs ...	23.00	23.00
Concert Licenses	2,400.00	2,400.00
	\$ 23,601.20	\$ 23,601.20

REPORT OF CITY TREASURER

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 4, 1915

To the President and Members of the Board of Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith submit to your honorable body a statement of the banks, in which are deposited the city moneys in my possession, at the close of business on September 4, 1915:

Atlantic City National Bank	\$ 15,314.03
Guarantee Trust Company	55,396.92
Chelsea National Bank	12,000.00
Second National Bank	15,742.98
Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company..	50,904.25
Marine Trust Company	18,000.00
Union National Bank	13,000.00
Boardwalk National Bank	10,000.00
Equitable Trust Company	10,000.00

Total\$200,358.18

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. HESTON, City Treasurer.

September 16, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Building.

July 1st to Aug. 31st, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Stubs of Permit Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

	Collections	Returns
Bld'g Per. No. 4984-5122 \$	306.00	\$ 306.00
Gasoline Per. No. 243-346	164.00	164.00
Fire Es. Per. No. 409-414.	8.00	8.00
Sign Per. No. 215-220....	12.00	12.00
	\$ 490.00	\$ 490.00

September 16, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Highway.

July 1st to Aug. 31st, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Stubs of Permit Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

	Collections	Returns
Street Opening Per. No. 4119-4177 (No. 4175-76 cancelled)	745.22	\$ 753.12
Ex. Vouchers No. 469-476	276.17	276.17
W. J. & S. R. R. Co., Care Georgia Ave	50.00	75.00
	\$ 1,071.39	\$ 1,104.29

Overpayment 32.90

\$ 1,071.39

The above overpayment is in settlement of permit No. 4073, issued May 18, 1915, to Manor Real Estate & Trust Co., O. V. Bigham, Agent, and corrects shortage in that months account.

The difference of \$25.00 in the distribution of Street Opening Permits and W. J. & S. R. R. Co., Care of Georgia Avenue in Returns, is to correct an error in the June, 1915, account.

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. TOWNSEND, Comptroller.

THE REFERENDUM ON THE TWO PLATOON SYSTEM

Continued from Page One

last named city the regulations are particularly severe. A telephone is placed in the home of every fireman and he must respond for duty whenever summoned. He must give four hours a week for inspection duty and he is not allowed to leave the city at any time without permission of the Chief.

The men of the local department and the friends of the movement argue that the proposed change would add efficiency and promote justice to the members of the force. Under present conditions the men have practically no home life. They have little opportunity to see their wives and children and, as most of them are married, this, they declare, is a deprivation that is a hardship and is unfair and unjust to both the men and their families. The tax rate by the adoption of the two-platoon system, would be increased six cents in the \$100.

It is for the voters to decide at the coming election which system is best adapted to conserve the best interests of all concerned.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

APPROPRIATIONS—For the Month of September, 1915

	Available	Expended during Sept., 1915	Balance Sept. 30, 1915
Boardwalk Decking	\$13,037.25	\$	\$13,037.25
Boardwalk	12,804.46	3,045.29	9,759.17
Boardwalk Illumination	8,386.57	1,525.48	6,861.09
Building Department	424.70	8.90	415.80
Comfort Stations	4,379.11	924.99	3,454.12
Department Supplies	24,431.03	5,028.31	19,402.72
Detectives	1,163.24	90.00	1,073.24
Electrical	4,291.99	475.06	3,816.93
Election Expense	500.00	72.00	428.00
Engineering	552.16	52.15	500.01
Fire	54,530.67	13,370.98	41,159.69
Health	6,734.56	1,263.99	5,470.57
Hospital	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Interest on Bonds	131,676.99	7,247.33	124,429.66
Interest on Temporary Loans	3,505.24	1,040.00	2,465.24
Lighting	28,661.41	1,677.84	26,983.57
Legal Expense	749.51	515.00	234.51
Firemens Pension Fund	56.84	.....	56.84
Contingent Fund, Police Department	207.48	.....	207.48
Keswick Society	100.00	.....	100.00
Municipal Band	1,399.78	1,398.00	1.78
Bills Payable	150,000.00	80,000.00	70,000.00
Expert Accounting	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00
City School Tax	201,891.67	.....	201,891.67
Special District School Tax	77,754.00	.....	77,754.00
Sinking Fund	147,500.00	.....	147,500.00
Life Guards	6,690.71	6,276.80	413.91
Sinking Fund, Paving Assessment	1,739.08	.....	1,739.08
Tree Planting Commission	1,262.07	1,022.30	239.77
Pure Food	315.62	.....	315.62
Electrolytic Survey	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Flower Experiment	413.96	18.58	395.38
Refund of Fines, Assessments, etc.	1,209.48	272.23	937.25
Contingent Expense	5,434.55	774.35	4,660.20
Public Recreation	777.10	227.61	549.49
Bulkheads at Street Ends	3,547.01	269.68	3,277.33
Deferred Bills	974.46	957.50	16.96
Disposition of Dogs	851.76	235.50	616.26
Public Library	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00
Parks and Playgrounds	6,055.00	1,434.70	4,620.30
Police	61,249.54	16,501.15	44,748.39
Poor	5,693.08	918.59	4,774.49
Printing	4,520.86	346.81	4,174.05
Property	3,680.25	142.72	3,537.53
Salaries	40,480.19	9,515.24	30,964.95
Sanitary	16,538.40	4,133.33	12,405.13
Streets	48,826.45	11,910.52	36,915.93
Surety Bonds	1,072.00	.....	1,072.00
	\$1,111,970.29	\$172,692.93	\$939,277.36
Water Department	156,673.99	62,255.47	94,418.52
	\$1,268,644.28	\$234,948.40	\$1,033,695.88
			234,948.40
			\$1,268,644.28

BOND ACCOUNTS

	Available	Expended during Sept., 1915	Balance Sept. 30, 1915
Paving Maryland and Delaware Avenues	\$4,568.90	\$3,137.48	\$1,431.42
Paving Baltic Avenue, etc.	46,366.16	7,901.04	38,465.12
Paving South Carolina and Virginia Avenues	8,333.47	7,031.46	1,302.01
Paving Aberdeen	1,859.96	49.25	1,810.71
Water Bonds—Doughty Pond	37,647.54	9,345.87	28,301.67
“ “ \$160,000	2,103.50	.....	2,103.50
“ “ \$75,000	37,398.22	.....	37,398.22
“ “ \$100,000	6,481.34	1,473.06	5,008.28
“ “ Arctic	15,139.95	.....	15,139.95
“ “ Baltic	184.46	.....	184.46
“ “ 48-in. Main	242.36	.....	242.36
“ “ \$350,000 48in. Main	381.75	.....	381.75
City Park—Acct. \$500,000	7,672.90	3,580.02	4,092.88

" "	\$175,000	2,084.96	2,084.96
" "	Inlet	26.74	26.74
" "	Sunset Avenue	88.42	88.42
" "	Albany Avenue	399.00	399.00
Drainage Bonds	20,747.70	142.30	20,605.40
Sidewalks	28.62		28.62
City Improvement Bonds	1,506.91		1,506.91
City Improvement Bonds—\$47,000	4,585.31		4,585.31
Lighting Standard Bonds—Boardwalk	8,633.51		8,633.51
Lighting Standard Bonds—\$10,000	2,392.17	226.28	2,165.89
Conduit Bonds	11,862.48		11,862.48
City Hall Bonds	1,399.67		1,399.67
Ventnor Avenue Bonds	12,496.10	156.25	12,339.85
Fire House—California Avenue	2,573.15		2,573.15
Harbor Improvement Bonds	11,292.63	2,844.50	8,448.13
	\$248,497.88	\$35,887.51	\$212,610.37
			35,887.51
			\$248,497.88

BOARD OF EDUCATION BONDS

Schools—Special	\$558.97		\$558.97
" General	90,518.97	\$47,193.60	43,325.37
	\$91,077.94	\$47,193.60	\$43,884.34
			47,193.60
			\$91,077.94
School Bonds—\$160,000	\$400.00		\$400.00
" "	2,674.32		2,674.32
" "	\$120,000 and \$10,000	26.91	26.91
" "	Texas	5,302.38	5,302.38
" "	Indiana	324.51	324.51
" "	Massachusetts	8,694.13	8,694.13
" "	Brighton	15,166.88	15,166.88
	\$32,589.13	\$	\$32,589.13

RECEIPTS DURING MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915

General Fund and Water Department

Tax Collector:			
Current Taxes	\$25,731.94		
Delinquent Taxes	15,506.49		
Paving Assessments	2,055.92		
			\$43,294.35
Mercantile Licenses:			801.75
Rolling Chairs	1.00		
Vehicles	475.00		
Concerts	450.00		
Miscellaneous	5,573.62		
			6,499.62
Interest on Deposits			69.52
City Clerk:			
Liquor Licenses	750.00		
Dog Licenses	10.00		
Dog Redemptions	1.00		
Blank Dog Tags	1.00		
			762.00
Bureau of Health and Vital Statistics:			
Plumbers' Permits	151.75		
Marriage Licenses	81.00		
Board of Patients—Municipal Hospital	5.00		
			237.75
Bureau of Highways:			
Street Openings	266.20		
Sale of Corners	10.00		
W. J. & S. R. R. Care Georgia Avenue	25.00		
			301.20
Building Department:			
Building Permits	90.50		
Storage of Combustibles	35.00		
Miscellaneous	5.00		
			130.50
Acorn Iron and Metal Co., Sale of Paper			11.07
Telephone Calls			7.90
Geo. G. Ortlip, Overseer of Poor—Transportation			2.00
Bills Payable			130,000.00

Rent of City Property:	
Atlantic Product Co.	200.00
Texas Avenue	20.00
Vesper Boat Club	12.50
A. C. Motorcycle Club	12.50
	<hr/> 245.00
Total General Fund	\$182,362.66
Water Department:	
Water Rents—Current	\$180,559.61
Street Service	236.84
General Water Receipts	4.00
Miscellaneous	643.97
	<hr/> \$181,444.42
Total Water Department	
	<hr/>
BOND ACCOUNTS	
Paving Bonds—Account \$305,000	\$45,439.38
Paving Certificates—Maryland and Delaware Avenues	4,000.00
Water Bonds—Account \$200,000 Doughty Pond	30,333.75
	<hr/> 79,773.13
SCHOOL ACCOUNTS—GENERAL	
State Railroad Tax	\$72,776.93
Interest on Deposits	65.82
	<hr/>
Total Schools—General	\$72,842.75
SCHOOL ACCOUNTS—BONDS	
Brighton Avenue	\$15,166.88
SUMMARY	
General Fund	\$182,362.66
Water Department	181,444.42
Bond Accounts	79,773.13
School Accounts—General	72,842.75
School Accounts—Bonds	15,166.88
	<hr/> \$531,589.84

COMMISSION MEETINGS IN BRIEF

September 2, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent, (0).

Messrs. Bacharach, Thompson and Bartlett appointed as delegates to the Fourth National Housing Conference, at Minneapolis, October 6-9, 1915, expenses paid by the City.

Bill of Edwards' Floral Hall Co., amount \$1,006.30, ordered paid. Expense of Colored Band, amount \$45, ordered paid.

Atlantic Construction and Supply Co. awarded contract for constructing an extension jetty at ocean end of Tennessee avenue.

Director of Parks and Public Property authorized to advertise for bids for collection and disposal of garbage.

Specifications for the collection and disposal of garbage as submitted by the Director of Parks and Public Property, accepted.

Premises of Guarantee Trust Company separated and divided and Tax Collector directed to receive a proportionate share of tax as found due for year 1914.

Board of Assessors and Tax Collector authorized to receive proportionate part of taxes from Samuel P. Morris and discharge subdivided Lot 23.

City Solicitor submitted opinion relative to public advertising.

Forms of advertisement, instructions to bidders, proposal, bond, contract and specifications for constructing extensions to storm water drainage system, approved.

Forms of notice to contractors, proposal, contract and specifications and bond for furnishing lumber for Boardwalk, approved.

Bids submitted for constructing jetties at ocean ends of Iowa and Boston avenues.

The Atlantic City Daily Press designated as the official newspaper.

Ordinance No. 34 passed second reading.

Ordinance No. 37 amended, passed second reading.

Ordinance No. 37 passed third reading.

Ordinance No. 38, amended, passed second reading.

Transfer petition of John J. O'Brien for sale of liquors at No. 2201 Arctic avenue, granted.

Retail liquor license of James F. Hendricks at No. 2400 Pacific avenue, granted.

Action at Law, Appointment of Receiver from the Atlantic City Sewerage Company.

Subpoena, respecting sub. and ticket between Guarantee Trust Company and Ventnor Syndicate.

Action at law, Appointment of Receiver from the Atlantic City District Court between Fred J. Poth vs. James F. Hendricks.

Referred to City Solicitor.

City Clerk instructed to invite Mr. Atlee Brown to attend one of the meetings of the Commission and discuss the protective water main.

Bids submitted for legal advertising of City of Atlantic City.

September 9, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, Vice-President Beyer presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bartlett, Beyer and Thompson (3). Absent, Messrs. Bacharach and Riddle (2).

Contract for furnishing horse feed for Fire Department awarded to Earl B. Sitley.

Contract for furnishing coal for Fire Department, etc., awarded to Wm. Lewis Company.

Specifications for four motor driven chemical engines and hose wagons, and four first size, two wheel front-drive steam fire engines, approved.

Certificate submitted showing completion of Contract "G" for improvement to Absecon Pumping Station.

Improvements to Absecon Pumping Station under Contract "G", constructed by Edward L. Bader, accepted, and penalty clause waived.

Forms of instructions to bidders, proposal and contract for constructing extensions to storm water drainage system, approved Sept. 2, 1915, altered and amended.

Ordinance No. 35 and Ordinance No. 38 passed third reading.

Ordinance No. 37 taken back to second reading.

City Clerk to notify amount appropriations for contingencies to Atlantic County Board of Taxation.

Transfer petition of James F. Hendricks to Celia Farcas for sale of liquors at 2400 Pacific avenue, referred to the Director of Public Safety.

Transfer petition of Fred Thommessen for sale of liquors, granted.

Tax Collector authorized to cancel tax assessment on Block 86, lots 1 to 8.

Tax Collector authorized to cancel tax assessment on lot No. 5, Block No. 47.

September 16, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

J. W. Ingersoll awarded contract for construction of jetties at ocean ends of Iowa and Boston avenues.

Director of Parks and Public Property authorized to transfer an engineer from Doughty Pond improvements to preliminary work on high pressure main.

Proper officers of city authorized and directed to execute and deliver to Samuel P. Morris a quit-claim deed.

Assessment on Block 18, Lot 15 reduced to sum of \$8,600 and amount of tax to be compromised and adjusted for year 1914.

Director of Streets and Public Improvements authorized to compel removal of obstructions from land described in deed from Riparian Commissioners.

General plans "E" and "F" of proposed extensions to storm water drainage system and detail plans, approved.

Dr. J. B. Thompson, Director of Streets and Public Improvements, granted a leave of absence for one month.

Ordinance No. 34 passed third reading.

Transfer petition of Rainey, Thompson and Brown to John J. Christy for sale of liquors at 2400 Atlantic avenue, referred to the Director of Public Safety.

Retail liquor license petition of George A. Peters at No. 1931 Arctic avenue, referred to the Director of Public Safety.

Communication read from A. M. Nelson.

A. M. Heston makes statement of city moneys in his possession.

City Comptroller submits report of accounts of City Treasurer.

City Comptroller submits report of accounts of various departments.

City Comptroller submits report of Department of Revenue and Finance for month of August, 1915.

Director Bacharach submits report of his department for the month of August, 1915.

Mr. Atlee Brown, Insurance Rating Expert, addressed the Board of Commissioners relative to the installation of a High Pressure Water Main in Atlantic City.

Vote of thanks extended to Mr. Atlee Brown for his kindness in addressing the Commissioners.

THE GARBAGE CONTRACT AWARDED

The contract for the collection and disposal of garbage has been awarded to the Farmers' Supply and Product Company, a local corporation, for the sum of \$195,000 during the period from September, 1916 to September, 1921. The reduction plant will be located on an island in Great Bay, about 10 miles distant.

CHIEF BLACK'S ADVICE TO CHILDREN

On Fire Prevention Day Chief Black, of the Bureau of Fire, gave a practical talk to the children of the Illinois Avenue School on the topic of the day in the course of which he advised the older boys, under proper supervision, to frequently practice a practical fire drill by scaling the fire escapes and pretending to turn on the water. "But your first and foremost duty," said the Chief, "is to help the little kids to safety—that is the noblest part of a fire-fighter's work."

September 23, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, Vice-President Beyer presiding. Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett and Beyer (3). Absent, Messrs. Thompson and Riddle (2).

Director of Revenue and Finance authorized to sell school bonds to the Sinking Fund of Atlantic City.

Proper officers of city of Atlantic City authorized to borrow on its note or notes the sum of \$150,000.00.

Director of Streets and Public Improvements authorized to purchase lot No. 17 on the Penrose plan of lots on the northerly side of Clam Creek for sum of \$1,200.00.

Title of Ordinance No. 37 stricken out.

Ordinance No. 39 passed first and second reading.

Transfer of license of James F. Hendricks to Celia Farcas for sale of liquors at 2400 Pacific avenue, granted.

Tax Collector authorized to accept the sum of \$119.87 in full payment against lots Nos. 63 and 64 N. Boston Avenue without interest and costs.

Atlantic City Sewerage Company granted an extension of time for payment of balance of judgment.

Proper officers of City authorized and directed to execute and deliver to Samuel P. Morris a quit claim deed.

City Comptroller submits report of accounts of various departments.

Director Wm. H. Bartlett submits report of his department for the month of August, 1915.

Contractor permitted to charge reasonable cost for use and upkeep of pumps, boilers, etc., now being used for the enlargement of Lower Doughty Pond.

Final estimate of H. A. Stout showing completion of concrete flower bed at Michigan avenue and Boardwalk by Edward L. Bader, approved.

Bids submitted for the collection and disposal of garbage in Atlantic City, N. J.

Bids submitted for furnishing fire apparatus.

September 30, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer and Riddle (4). Absent, Dr. Thompson (1).

Mercantile Appraiser authorized to issue a license to Alfred J. Royer to conduct an employment bureau at No. 1608 Pacific avenue.

Resolution awarding the American LaFrance Fire Engine Company contract for furnishing motor driven fire apparatus laid over two weeks.

Frank Shinnen appointed to office of Chief of the Electrical Bureau for term of three years.

Bill of Daniel H. V. Bell, City Clerk, in amount of \$72 ordered paid.

Charges preferred against Police Officer Patrick Garrity. Ordinance No. 40 passed first reading.

Bids submitted for furnishing lumber for Boardwalk.

Transfer petition for sale of liquors of Max R. Stoerle to William Beard referred to the Director of Public Safety.

Anthony Ruffu granted permission to move two houses from North Mississippi Avenue to Arctic Avenue.

Mr. Joseph E. Lingeran, a former member of City Council, addressed the Board of Commissioners, stating he was proud of the Commissioners, of the way in which they conducted affairs of the City and also of the way in which they directed their meeting.

Attest: DANIEL H. V. BELL, City Clerk.

PERFECTING THE FIRE AND POLICE ALARM SYSTEMS

Continued from Page One

intersections that will summon a policeman to the nearest box where he can receive instructions on any emergency.

Probably the greatest achievement of the Electrical Bureau has been the burial of every inch of fire alarm wire in the city. This gives Atlantic City the distinction of being the only municipality in the world that has accomplished this result. The entire plant of the Electrical Bureau now represents an outlay (or investment) of \$100,000. The first installation of the Gamewell system consisted of 13 fire alarm boxes in 1887.

"The plant," said Chief Shinnen recently, "is as near perfection as is possible at this time. It has been endorsed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters in every detail with the exception of its quarters, which are not, but should be, fireproof."

ATLANTIC CITY CONDENSED

Atlantic City was incorporated March 3, 1854, and the first election was held May 1, 1854, when eighteen votes were cast in a cigar box secured with yellow ribbon. Yellow was therefore the first city color. The present colors, blue and white, were adopted in 1895.

Permanent Population, Census Bureau estimate as of July 1, 1915	55,806
Average population (resident and transient) about....	96,000
Maximum transient population	250,000
Minimum transient population	10,000
Miles of streets, including gravel	65.4
Miles of asphalt, bitulithic, wood block, vitrified brick, telford and macadam streets	47.4
Policemen (nine months)	142
Policemen (three months)	160
Firemen throughout the year	136
Fire Companies	12
School Houses	13
Public School Teachers	292
Pupils in Public Schools	8,324
Funded debt, June 8, 1915, including \$2,674,000 Water Debt	\$9,778,000
Sinking Fund, June 8, 1915, as per last report of Treasurer filed	\$2,710,457.90
Expenditures, 1914, excluding permanent improvements	\$2,387,852.65
Expenditures for permanent improvements during 1914	\$1,028,618.71
First train to Atlantic City	July 1, 1854
Assessed value of Atlantic City (real, personal and second-class R. R.)	\$93,668,650.00
Building Improvements in 1914, cost of	\$3,137,743.00
Buildings erected in 1914	230
Wealth of Atlantic City for each inhabitant.....	\$1,736.12
Boardwalk, from Absecon Inlet to Longport	8 miles
Boardwalk, from Inlet to lower end of city	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles
Present Boardwalk dedicated to public use	July 8, 1896
Country Club at Northfield, distance	7 miles
Books in Public Library, December 31, 1914	30,318
Books circulated in Public Library during 1914	159,623

FIVE YEARS OF ATLANTIC CITY'S FINANCES

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Wealth per capita	\$1,379.00	\$1,437.00	\$1,886.52	\$1,647.22	\$1,736.12
Funded debt per capita	137.35	159.74	172.32	162.19	176.72
Sinking Fund	1,537,276.13	1,929,007.80	2,119,769.27	2,299,103.30	2,660,012.30
Sinking Fund per capita	33.31	40.58	49.93	42.61	49.29
Receipts from all sources, except bonds	1,971,100.25	1,960,390.57	2,033,205.00	2,586,738.78	2,578,404.42
Funded debt of city	5,468,100.00	6,566,000.00	6,896,000.00	7,498,000.00	8,218,000.00
Funded debt of School District	871,000.00	1,027,000.00	1,057,000.00	1,253,000.00	1,317,000.00
Assessed Valuation—Real	59,992,035.00	64,417,704.00	82,910,995.00	83,974,800.00	85,463,220.00
Assessed Valuation—Personal	3,657,979.00	3,904,635.00	4,152,287.74	3,675,196.94	6,895,300.00
Total Taxables, real and personal	63,650,014.00	68,322,339.00	87,063,282.74	87,649,996.94	92,358,520.00
Registered voters	12,654	11,521	10,440	9,266	9,686
Population	46,150	47,534	49,000	58,953	*55,806
School children	7,093	7,369	8,019	8,253	8,324

* Census Bureau estimate as of July 1, 1915



ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT



(SUMMER) A SECTION OF THE BEACH

THE NATION'S PLAYGROUND



(WINTER) EASTER SUNDAY ON THE BOARDWALK

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND ROSTER OF CITY OFFICIALS

WILLIAM RIDDLE Mayor and Director of Department of Public Affairs

Secretary to the Mayor ALBERT BEYER, Jr.
 City Solicitor THEODORE W. SCHIMPF
 Assistant City Solicitor JAMES M. SHEEN
 City Clerk DANIEL H. V. BELL
 Assistant City Clerk DAVID H. PORTER, Jr.

ALBERT BEYER Director of Department of Revenue and Finance

City Treasurer A. M. HESTON
 Cashier CHARLES H. PARSONS
 Comptroller B. M. TOWNSEND
 Mercantile Appraiser CHARLES C. FORTNER
 Tax Collector LEWIS L. MATHIS
 Assessors A. M. RUFFU, Jr., Pres.; WALTER J. McDEVITT; J. J. MAHONEY
 Field Men JOHN LEEDS, J. FRIES SMITH
 Secretary to Assessors H. W. CAIN

WILLIAM H. BARTLETT Director of Department of Public Safety

Secretary LEWIS T. GLENN
 Chief of Police MALCOLM B. WOODRUFF
 Captain of Police C. S. BARRETT
 Captain of Detectives RICHARD E. WHALEN
 Chief of Fire Department WILLIAM J. BLACK
 Assistant Chiefs CHARLES WHIPPEY and GEORGE CLUIN
 Health Officer DR. EDWIN H. COWARD
 Overseer of the Poor GEORGE ORTLIP
 Police Surgeon DR. J. T. BECKWITH
 Beach Surgeon DR. CHARLES L. BOSSERT
 Building Inspector DAVID F. LAWSON
 Assistant Building Inspector J. W. BIDDLE
 Chief Electrician FRANK SHINNEN

HARRY BACHARACH . . Director of Department of Parks and Public Property

Secretary and Supt. Bureau of Supplies LOUIS LIPPMAN
 Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Bureau of Water LINCOLN VAN GILDER
 Assistant Chief Engineer LOUIS C. MANZ
 Cashier STANLEY B. JOHNSON

J. B. THOMPSON . . . Director of Department of Streets and Public Improvement

Secretary J. J. LASCHIVER
 City Engineer JOHN W. HACKNEY
 Street Supervisor ZACHARY T. BALDWIN
 Assistant Supervisor DAVID R. BARRETT
 Superintendent of Boardwalk KIRK LOVELAND

RECORDER'S COURT

Judge EDMUND C. GASKILL, Jr.
 Clerk FRANCIS J. WALDMAYER

DISTRICT COURT

Judge FRANK SMATHERS
 Clerk WILLIAM L. RISLEY
 Sergeant-at-Arms D. S. BROWN

ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY

Vol. III—No. 4)

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

(November, 1915)

THE JITNEY-TROLLEY CONTROVERSY—It Is One Involving the Public Welfare and Will Be Settled to that End

The uppermost topic in the public mind at present is the situation growing out of the contest between the trolleys and the jitneys. As in all instances where the public mind becomes heated over a controversy there is a lack of calmness in the discussion, a disposition to exaggerate and to substitute passion and prejudice for fairness and reason, with all sides looking to the Board of Commissioners to support the contentions of the disputants.

There seems to be a complete oversight of what should be obvious to all—that the Commissioners, while given a wide latitude in the control of local affairs, are controlled in their own actions by the statutes of the State and the law of the land. They cannot arbitrarily throttle the business of one class of citizens to afford protection to that of another class, even if they had the disposition to do so, as they haven't. Their duty is well defined, both by conscience and by law, and that is to protect and promote the greater welfare of the greater number and to afford the fullest measure of protection to all lawful business.

That is the pith and point of the situation—the lawfulness of the jitney and trolley businesses. Both are lawful and, consequently, both are entitled to the protection of the law and of the Commissioners. The partisans of the trolleys are clamoring for the destruction of the jitney industry in this city and those of the latter insist that the trolleys be permitted to go down and out by way of the bankruptcy route. But both sides blink the fact that both enterprises are essential to the welfare of the community.

In the midst of all this clamor the Commissioners have remained calm. They have refused to be stampeded and they have declined to become partisan. With cool heads they are working for a solution of the problem with a single eye to dealing out justice to all interests—to the trolleys, the jitneys and, above all, to the public. For this reason the ordinance recently introduced was killed by a majority of the Commissioners because they felt that it was too drastic; that it did not mete out exact justice.

It must not be assumed, however, that the Commissioners have dropped the subject; that nothing further will be done in the matter. They are working on the details of another ordinance that will be introduced shortly. While the exact terms of this ordinance have not yet been determined it is likely that the mercantile tax on the jitneys will be increased to \$50, the

same as that levied against each trolley car; that the smoking of drivers will be prohibited; that the jitneys will be compelled to stop only on the far side of street intersections and that these vehicles will be obliged to carry passengers to their destination whether it is along a given route or divergent thereto, the terms for such extra service to be agreed upon between the passenger and the driver, but not to exceed a given amount (probably 50 cents, as in the case of the taxis.)

In this same ordinance will probably be embodied a regulation compelling all trolley cars to stop on the near side of all streets and not, as at present, on the near side of some streets and the far side of others in obedience to the will or regulation of the trolley managers. It is likely that other changes will be made in the existing regulations, but the foregoing have been tentatively agreed upon.

There are already in force three ordinances dealing with the regulation of urban transportation vehicles. One relates to horse-drawn vehicles and the other two to motor vehicles. The regulations required for the operation of the latter include that no passenger shall ride on the running board nor more than one passenger on the front seat; that no passenger shall be taken on or discharged while the vehicle is in motion; that passengers shall only be received or discharged at the street curb and at a point not nearer than twenty-five feet of the street intersection; that passengers shall not be taken in excess of the seating capacity of the vehicle; that the words "jitney bus" shall be displayed in a conspicuous place at the rear of the vehicle and that any sign in the front shall be so placed as not to obscure the vision of the driver.

A provision of the ordinance relating to horse-drawn vehicles is incorporated in the motor regulations to the effect that the driver shall be able to read, write and speak the English language; that he shall be conversant with the traffic ordinances of the city and that he shall be familiar with the streets and prominent places in the city.

Another ordinance relates to what might be called "the rules of the road" in force in all civilized countries, with especial provisions relating to local conditions and regulations. Still another ordinance provides for the appointment of an Inspector of Motor Vehicles whose duty it is to inspect all motor cars applying for jitney licenses to make sure that they are mechani-

cally fit for the purpose for which it is designed to use them. These inspections are made before a license is granted, after which it is the duty of the Inspector to exercise a general supervision over them, with authority to order them out of service for any infraction of the regulations or for any defect of the mechanisms that might develop.

After the enactment of the forthcoming ordinance it would seem as though the subject of regulation, insofar as they apply to the jitneys, had been pretty thoroughly covered. Regulations for the operation of trolley cars have been enacted from time to time almost since their introduction into urban transportation and there seems to be little to be done in this direction.

Trolleys have been, and are, properly regarded as one of the greatest agencies in the development of cities and of their environs. They are essential to the welfare of all large communities and their disappearance from the streets of Atlantic City is almost inconceivable. Although threats or warnings, have been made during the past few days that the trolleys would be taken from Atlantic Avenue there are few who believe that this will be done. That the trolley company has been losing money heavily since the advent of the jitneys there can be no doubt, but the company is simply facing a condition that has confronted every means of transportation since history began—that of competition, and that the brains that have developed the trolley system in this country will surrender is unthinkable.

It must be patent to every mind that the Board of Commissioners cannot be called upon to solve this problem of competition. The Commissioners cannot be expected nor called upon to protect the dividends of the trolley company any more than the profits of the individual jitneys. Both are lawful enterprises and it is for them to work out the problem of competition. There has been a demand for the "bonding" of the jitneys, but the Law Department of the city has decided that this cannot be legally done. That it has been done in other cities does not make the act legal; it has been done in spite of the law. The City of Philadelphia arbitrarily drove the jitneys from the streets of that municipality. But that was because the city is in the trolley business itself, in partnership with the traction com-

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT ON TREASURY DEPARTMENT

To the Board of Commissioners of Atlantic City,

October 21, 1915.

GENTLEMEN:

The books of the Treasury Department have been examined for the period September 4 to October 5, 1915, and the following statement shows the result of the transactions during the month. The statement also shows the distribution of the cash on deposit to the credit of the city on October 5th, as reported by the various banks and trust companies to this department.

CITY TREASURER

	Cash Available	Warrants Paid, etc.	Cash Balance
General Fund	\$ 197,792.58	\$ 174,630.84	\$ 23,161.74
General Fund Interest on Deposits	2,731.78	.....	2,731.78
General Fund Adriatic & New Jersey Avenues Assessment	2,190.56	.....	2,190.56
General Fund Maine & Madison Avenues Assessment	2,340.23	.....	2,340.23
	\$ 205,055.15	\$ 174,630.84	\$ 30,424.31
			174,630.84
			\$ 205,055.15
Water Department	\$ 183,963.44	\$ 62,696.55	\$ 121,266.89
Drainage Bonds	20,789.10	173.80	20,615.30
Paving Bonds and Certificates	62,995.94	18,812.83	44,183.11
Water Bonds	100,365.93	10,571.43	89,794.50
Park Bonds	10,772.02	3,580.02	7,192.00
City Improvement Bonds	8,019.88	1,905.46	6,114.42
City Hall Bonds	1,399.67	.....	1,399.67
Conduit Bonds	11,872.46	10.00	11,862.40
Fire House Bonds	2,573.15	.....	2,573.15
Lighting Standard Bonds	13,165.76	2,365.26	10,800.50
Sidewalk Bonds	92.78	.....	92.78
Tallahassee Avenue Fund	836.12	.....	836.12
Paving and Sidewalk Assessment	105.00	.....	105.00
Ventnor Avenue Bonds	12,534.10	194.25	12,339.85
Sidewalk Fund—Redemption Temporary Certificates	10.70	.....	10.70
Harbor Improvement Bonds	11,292.63	2,844.50	8,448.13
	\$ 440,788.70	\$ 103,154.10	\$ 337,634.60
			103,154.10
			\$ 440,788.70

On deposit in the local banks, as follows:

Atlantic City National Bank	\$ 56,201.83	Marine Trust Company	35,556.44
Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company	77,883.35	Second National Bank	155.63
Boardwalk National Bank	23,000.00	Union National Bank	28,000.00
Chelsea National Bank	24,000.00		
Equitable Trust Company	20,535.67	Total	\$368,058.91
Guarantee Trust Company	102,725.99		

CUSTODIAN OF SCHOOLS

October 5, 1915

	Cash Available	Warrants Paid, etc.	Cash Balance
General School Account	\$ 91,908.86	\$ 45,560.93	\$ 46,347.93
School Bond Account	32,589.13	.....	32,589.13
	\$ 124,497.99	\$ 45,560.93	\$ 78,937.06
			45,560.93
			\$ 124,497.99

On deposit in the local banks as follows:

Atlantic City National Bank	\$ 25,171.43	Second National Bank	2,000.00
Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company	3,000.00	Union National Bank	2,000.00
Boardwalk National Bank	4,000.00		
Chelsea National Bank	2,000.00		\$ 78,982.82
Equitable Trust Company	13,000.00	Checks drawn by Custodian but still outstanding:	
Guarantee Trust Company	3,000.00	No. 8. Edward E. Grosscup—Marine Trust Co. \$	45.76
Marine Trust Company	24,811.39		\$ 78,937.06

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. TOWNSEND, Comptroller

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT ON VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

October 21, 1915.

To the Board of Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN:

Pursuant to Law, this Department has audited the books and accounts of the District Court, for the period June 1st to August 31st, 1915; the Recorder's Court for the period July 1st to 31st, 1915; the City Clerk for the period of July 1st to August 31st, 1915; the Mayor's Office for the period August 1st to 31st, 1915, and the Tax Collector for the period August 1st to September 30th, 1915, and reports on same, as follows:

October 21, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

District Court. June 1st to 30th, 1915.

Dr.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Dockets:
June, 1915\$ 925.05

Cr.

By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:
Payment to City Treasurer . \$ 588.65
Payments to Sergeant-at-Arms, Constable, etc..... 332.80
\$ 921.45

Underpayment \$ 3.60

October 21, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

District Court. July 1st to 31st, 1915.

Dr.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Dockets:
July, 1915\$ 1,182.64

Cr.

By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:
Payment to City Treasurer . \$ 780.00
Payments to Sergeant-at-Arms, Constable, etc.....\$ 397.54
\$ 1,177.54

Underpayment \$ 5.10

October 21, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

District Court. August 1st to 31st, 1915

Dr.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Dockets:
August, 1915\$ 1,245.68

Cr.

By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:
Payment to City Treasurer . \$ 801.75
Payments to Sergeant-at-Arms, Constable, etc..... 443.93
\$ 1,245.68

September 30, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

City Clerk. July 1st to August 31, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Stubs of License Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

Dog Licenses, Nos. 1308-1438	\$ 128.00	\$ 128.00
Cancelled Nos. 1362, 1374, 1408.		
Dog Redemptions Nos. 84-134	49.00	49.00
Cancelled Nos. 113, 123.		
Blank Dog Tags (34).....	8.50	8.50
Retail Liquor Licenses, Nos. 164-176	8,450.00	8,450.00
Retail Liquor License Transfer No. 1	50.00	50.00
Certified copy of minutes	1.25	1.25
List of liquor licenses	2.00	2.00
	\$ 8,688.75	\$ 8,688.75

October 21, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Mayor's Office. August 1st to 31st, 1915.

Dr.

To collections as shown by Stub of Permit Book:
Parade Permits Nos. 139-140\$ 2.00

Cr.

By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:
Payment to City Treasurer\$ 2.00

October 21, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Recorder's Court. July 1st to 31st, 1915.

Dr.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Dockets:
July, 1915\$ 1,120.50

Cr.

By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:
Payment to City Treasurer . \$ 1,069.84
Payment to Constable 53.32

\$ 1,123.16

Overpaid City Treasurer. . \$ 2.66

October 21, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Tax Collector. August 1st to 31st, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Tax Duplicates. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

1906.	Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.38
Interest	8.74	8.74
Costs	7.45	7.45

	\$ 20.57	\$ 20.57
1907	Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 8.94	\$ 8.94
Interest	19.68	19.68
Costs	22.65	22.65

	\$ 51.27	\$ 51.27
1908	Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 9.83	\$ 9.83
Interest	8.47	8.47
Costs	1.50	1.50

	\$ 19.80	\$ 19.80
1909	Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 9.83	\$ 9.83
Interest	7.13	7.13
Costs	1.50	1.50

	\$ 18.46	\$ 18.46
1910	Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 48.40	\$ 48.40
Interest	31.65	31.65
Costs	15.60	15.60

	\$ 95.65	\$ 95.65
1911	Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 163.83	\$ 163.83
Interest	78.94	78.94
Costs	8.55	8.55

	\$ 251.32	\$ 251.32
1912	Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 2,913.83	\$ 2,913.83
Personal	22.44	22.44
Interest	897.53	897.53
Costs	21.15	21.15

	\$ 3,854.95	\$ 3,854.95
--	-------------	-------------

1913 (Aug. 1st to Sept. 7th, 1915.)

	Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 33,272.67	\$ 33,265.19
Personal	637.68	645.15
Interest	5,673.04	5,673.04
Costs	901.83	901.83

	\$ 40,485.22	\$ 40,485.22
--	--------------	--------------

The distribution of Real and Personal in Returns is incorrect, due to Real, amounting to \$7.48, being returned as Personal

1914	Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 28,043.98	\$ 28,060.81
Personal	594.66	577.83
Interest	1,934.08	1,934.08
Costs	63.00	63.00

	\$ 30,635.72	\$ 30,635.72
--	--------------	--------------

The distribution of Real and Personal in returns is incorrect, due to Personal, amounting to \$16.83, being returned as Real.

STREET PAVING ACCOUNT

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Assessment Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

"D"

	Collections	Returns
Principal	\$ 24.00	\$ 24.00
Interest	21.85	21.85
Costs	6.05	6.05
	\$ 51.90	\$ 51.90

"E"

	Collections	Returns
Principal	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00
Interest	22.05	22.05
Costs	6.05	6.05
	\$ 53.10	\$ 53.10

"I"

	Collections	Returns
Principal	\$ 370.78	\$ 370.78
Interest and costs waived by Board of Commissioners.		

"J"

	Collections	Returns
Principal	\$ 568.15	\$ 568.15
Interest	89.39	89.39
	\$ 657.54	\$ 657.54

"K"

	Collections	Returns
Principal	\$ 284.31	\$ 284.31

October 21, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Tax Collector. September 1st to 30th, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Tax Duplicates. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

	Collections	Returns
1899	\$ 28.80	\$ 28.80
1900	25.20	25.20
1901	27.84	27.84
1902	20.10	20.10
1903	17.93	17.93

Note:—Interest and costs on the above years waived by Board of Commissioners, September 23, 1915.

	Collections	Returns
1904	\$ 26.23	\$ 26.23
Interest	39.73	39.73
Costs	6.95	6.95
	\$ 72.91	\$ 72.91
1905	29.21	29.21
Interest	35.06	35.06
Costs .....	.50	.50
	\$ 64.77	\$ 64.77
1906	28.88	28.88
Interest	30.80	30.80
Costs .....	.50	.50
	\$ 60.18	\$ 60.18

	1907 Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 28.38	\$ 28.38
Interest	27.30	27.30
Costs .....	.50	.50
	\$ 56.18	\$ 56.18

	1908 Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 31.18	\$ 31.18
Interest	27.39	27.39
Costs .....	.50	.50
	\$ 59.07	\$ 59.07

	1909 Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 31.18	\$ 31.18
Interest	22.93	22.93
Costs .....	.50	.50
	\$ 54.61	\$ 54.61

	1910 Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 47.50	\$ 47.50
Interest	28.55	28.55
Costs .....	.50	.50
	\$ 76.55	\$ 76.55

	1911 Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 68.26	\$ 68.26
Interest	32.40	32.40
Costs	6.55	6.55
	\$ 107.21	\$ 107.21

Included in the above collections and returns is a duplicate payment. A. Turner, 3-1911, 170-17 C. B. p. 398. Real valuation \$2375.00, Tax \$51.06, Int. \$23.55, Costs .50

	1912 Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 207.58	\$ 207.58
Interest	67.48	67.48
Costs	2.30	2.30
	\$ 277.36	\$ 277.36

1913. (September 7th to 30th, 1915.)

	Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 7,456.63	\$ 7,456.63
Personal	205.70	205.70
Interest	1,421.47	1,421.47
Costs	22.55	22.55
	\$ 9,106.35	\$ 9,106.35

An item of 1913 Tax paid on August 26, 1915, was cancelled by Board of Commissioners September 9, 1915, making an overpayment. Walter Walls, 3-218, Lot 86. Real valuation \$800.00, Tax, \$14.96.

	1914 Collections	Returns
Real	\$ 23,186.79	\$ 23,186.79
Personal	719.95	719.95
Interest	1,771.70	1,771.70
Costs	53.50	53.50
	\$ 25,731.94	\$ 25,731.94

STREET PAVING ACCOUNT

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Assessment Book. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipt.

"K"

	Collections	Returns
Principal	\$ 2,055.92	\$ 2,055.92

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. TOWNSEND, Comptroller.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Atlantic City, N. J., October 21, 1915.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Commissioners of the City of Atlantic City,

GENTLEMEN:

I beg leave to submit the following which is a correct report of all Departments under my supervision for the month of September, 1915.

BUREAU OF POLICE

Chief of Police
M. B. WOODRUFF

Captain of Police
C. S. BARRETT

Captain of Detectives
R. E. WHALEN

There have been 362 arrests for various offenses during the past month, 318 males and 44 females.

The total number of days imposed by the Recorder being 850. Total amount of fines received by the Recorder, \$547.50. The total number of meals served to prisoners was 950, at a cost of \$142.50.

DETECTIVE BUREAU

There have been 192 complaints received of goods reported stolen, amounting to \$9,063.27, and recoveries made amounting to \$8,425.25.

The operating expense of the entire Bureau of Police being as follows:

Salaries, September 1 to 16....\$ 7,758.53
Salaries, September 16 to 30 7,710.95

Pension Fund\$ 15,469.48
Rent of Detention Room 406.39
Wellhafer, meals to prisoners ... 300.00
Wellhafer, meals to prisoners ... 220.65

DETECTIVE EXPENSES

M. T. Rose\$ 5.00
Ferretti 2.94
Hodges 2.40
Wilson 1.40
Moran 3.79
Apple 13.22
Farley 3.17
M. B. Woodruff 72.71

104.62

The expenses through the Bureau of Supplies:—

Brooks & Idler\$ 50.75
Chelsea Ice Co. 6.74
George Felker 35.00
Freund Bros. 4.94
V. B. Giffin & Son 107.56
Hall & Gravatt 10.79
H. & H. Machine Co. 11.10
Muller Bros. 32.75
Muller Bros. 8.25
W. S. Patrick 2.50
Shaner & Knauer 15.50
Standard Oil Co. 42.00
Western Union Tel. Co. 15.63

343.51

SUMMARY

Salaries\$ 15,469.48
Bureau of Supplies 343.51
Pension Fund 406.39
Rent of Detention Room 300.00
Wellhafer, meals 220.65
Detective Expenses 104.62

17,144.65

SPECIAL DETECTIVES

E. T. Graff, hotel bill\$ 90.00

BUREAU OF FIRE

Chief

WM. J. BLACK

Ass't Chief

GEO. CLUIN

Ass't Chief

CHAS. WHIPPEY

There have been 26 alarms of fire, 10 box alarms and 16 local alarms. The total amount of loss being as follows:

Buildings\$ 1,126.00
Contents 526.00

1,652.00

The cost of operating the above Bureau being as follows:

Salaries, September 1 to 16....\$ 6,612.08
Salaries, September 16 to 30 6,671.40

13,283.48

Chief Black, expenses to Convention\$ 87.50

The expense through the Bureau of Supplies:—

Atlantic City Gas Co.\$ 23.58
E. P. Allen 43.31
Brooks & Idler 14.00
M. T. Burns 20.00
Chelsea Ice Co. 20.12
Currie Co. 1.35
Chelsea Hardware Co. 8.63
Cuskaden Co. 23.05
Atlantic City Electric Co. 28.50
G. C. Godfrey 10.35
G. C. Godfrey 29.50
Hess Paint and Varnish Co. 5.55
Wm. Lewis Co. 133.55
Muller Bros. 18.00

Mathis Vehicle Co. 21.00
Mathis Vehicle Co. 24.00
Mathis Vehicle Co. 1.38
H. M. Obergfell 5.20
J. Rosenbaum & Co. 27.50
S. D. Robinson 3.00
Earl B Sitley 486.19
Standard Oil Co. 19.60
Geo. W. Stoker 7.64
Texas Co. 8.91
W. W. Truax 12.00
Frank Walsh 11.10
W. J. & S. R. R.50
West Side Lumber Co.50

1,008.01

SUMMARY

Salaries\$ 13,283.48
Supplies 1,008.01
Expenses 87.50

14,378.99

BUREAU OF HEALTH

Health Officer

DR. EDWARD COWARD

There have been 187 nuisances reported to the office of the Inspectors and as a result of notices being served and a final inspection made by the inspectors, the unsanitary conditions were abated.

PLUMBING DEPARTMENT

The following is a full report of the above Department:

Permits issued 31
First Inspections 84
Re-Inspections 25
Special Inspections 36
Final Inspections 48

The amount of cash received for plumbing permits, \$136.75.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The following cases have been reported during the above month:

Diphtheria 3
Scarlet Fever 1
Typhoid Fever 6
Chicken Pox 2
Measles 3
Mumps 1
Tuberculosis 6
Infantile Paralysis 1

The cost of operating the Hospital:

Salary of Janitor, etc.\$ 46.71
Salary of Janitor, etc. 30.00

76.71

Supplies for Hospital:

Abbott's Alderney Dairies\$ 4.77
A. P. W. Paper Co. 19.90
Chelsea Ice Co.94
A. C. Electric Co.09
W. S. Patrick 19.50

45.20

Expense of the Office:

Salaries, September 1 to 16\$ 572.49
Salaries, September 16 to 30 572.49

1,144.98

Board of Charities, Philadelphia \$ 40.30
Eldredge Express Co. 2.00

42.30

Supplies for Office:

Brooks & Idler\$ 3.50
Currie Co.25
Muller Bros. 13.75
W. S. Patrick 1.75
Shaner & Knauer 10.65
Whitall, Tatum Co. 4.30
W. J. & S. S. R. R.25

34.45

SUMMARY

Salaries\$ 1,144.98
Salary of Janitor, etc. 76.71
Supplies, Hospital 45.20
Supplies, Office 34.45
Expenses 42.30

1,343.64

CREDIT

Plumbing Permits	\$ 136.75-
Exam. and Registration	15.00
Marriage Licenses	81.00
Hospital Case No. 190	5.00
	<u>\$ 237.75</u>
Balance	\$ 1,105.89

LIGHTING APPROPRIATION

The following bills were paid the Lighting Companies during the past month:

Atlantic City Electric Co.	\$ 1.68
Atlantic City Electric Co.	687.38
Atlantic City Electric Co.	94.57
Atlantic City Electric Co.	44.24
Atlantic City Electric Co.	5.12
Atlantic City Electric Co.	3.60
Atlantic City Electric Co.	187.11
Atlantic City Electric Co.	2.33
Welsbach Street Lighting Co. ..	253.12
Atlantic City Gas Co.	398.69

ELECTRICAL BUREAU

Chief of Bureau, FRANK SHINNEN

The following is a report of the permits issued, inspections made, etc., of the Electrical Bureau for the month of September, 1915. This Bureau has maintained the Fire and Police Telegraph Systems and kept in repair electrical installations in the Comfort Stations along the Boardwalk.

There have been 500 inspections made during the past month:

Inspections on permits	171
Inspections on Theatres	90
Inspections on Old Buildings	239

There have been 56 permits issued, amounting to \$443.50.

The expense through the Bureau of Supplies:

A. C. R. R. Co.	\$ 3.52
E. P. Allen	42.40
Geo. F. Cram	1.95
Standard Oil Co.	14.00
	<u>\$ 61.87</u>

The expenses of the office:

Gamewell Fire Alarm Co.	\$ 35.00
Eldredge Express Co.	7.75
Beth. Iron Foundry Co. ....	.80
Cable under Boardwalk	78.00
O. H. Guttridge	6.80
National Machine Works	15.75
Somers Lumber Co.	1.82
Gamewell Fire Alarm Co.	243.64
Installing Flashlights	85.50
	<u>\$ 475.06</u>

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 625.84
Supplies	61.87
Miscellaneous Expenses	475.06
	<u>\$ 1,162.77</u>

CREDIT

By Permits	\$ 443.50
Balance	\$ 719.27

LIFE GUARDS

Chief Beach Surgeon, DR. CHAS. L. BOSSERT

The following are the expenses of the Life Guards during the month of September, 1915:

Salaries, September 1 to 16	\$ 3,901.68
Salaries, September 16 to 30	2,375.12
	<u>\$ 6,276.80</u>

Bureau of Supplies:

Anderson Towel Co.	\$ 7.60
Chelsea Ice Co.	13.50
Muller Bros.	4.50
W. S. Patrick	30.60
H. R. Pierce	517.27
Somers Lumber Co. ....	.80
Somers Lumber Co. ....	.35
Stanley Van Sant	440.00
Stanley Van Sant	220.00
	<u>\$ 1,224.62</u>

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 6,276.80
Supplies	1,224.62
	<u>\$ 7,501.42</u>

BUREAU OF OVERSEER OF POOR

Overseer, GEO. G. ORTLIP

There have been 101 patients visited by the Poor Physicians during the past month. Number of investigations made by Inspector, 95. Number of Poor Orders issued for aid and relief, 135.

The expense of the Bureau as follows:

Contingent expenses	\$ 146.56
Gormley	24.00
Wilson Dairy Co.	12.68
J. W. Thompson	11.70
J. T. Shils	20.07
E. B. Headley	7.81
S. G. Pipes Sons	3.83
J. R. Rapp	1.67
Jos. Myers	1.56
H. B. Higbee	2.95
E. H. Milne	3.00
J. T. Bourne	4.60
Walter Brooks	4.65
E. S. Reeds Sons	2.20
W. S. Patrick	2.55
Rent of Office	25.00
	<u>\$ 273.83</u>

Expenses:

Atlantic City Electric Co.	\$.49
Sooney & Sage	3.00
Underwood Typewriter Co.	78.03
	<u>\$ 81.52</u>

SUMMARY

Expenses of the Office	\$ 273.83
Bureau of Supplies	81.52
	<u>\$ 355.35</u>

BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Chief Inspector—DAVID F. LAWSON

There have been 143 permits issued, amounting to \$203.50 during the above month. The total number of inspections made by the inspectors amounting to 2,017. The approximate cost of the entire building operations amounted to \$132,160.00.

The expense of the office:

David F. Lawson	\$ 8.90
Bureau of Supplies:	
Chelsea Tire Repair Co. ....	.75
Cuskaden Auto Supply Co.	2.40
P. V. Leigh .....	.75
Muller Bros.	3.00
Standard Oil Co	7.00
	<u>\$ 34.31</u>

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 564.50
Supplies	34.31
Expenses	8.90
	<u>\$ 607.71</u>

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. BARTLETT, Director of Public Safety.

REPORT OF CITY TREASURER

Atlantic City, N. J., October 14, 1915.

To the President and Members of the Board of Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith submit to your honorable body a statement of the banks, in which are deposited the city moneys in my possession, at the close of business on October 14, 1915:

Atlantic City National Bank \$ 46,201.83

Guarantee Trust Company	92,725.99
Chelsea National Bank	24,000.00
Second National Bank	35,485.94
Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company	67,883.35
Marine Trust Company	35,546.44
Union National Bank	28,000.00
Boardwalk National Bank	23,000.00
Equitable Trust Company	20,535.67

Total \$373,379.22

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. HESTON, City Treasurer.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY

Atlantic City, N. J., October 18, 1915.

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the Board of
Commission of the City of Atlantic City, N. J.

GENTLEMEN:

I beg leave to submit the following, which is a correct report of all the departments under the supervision of the Director of Parks and Public Property for the month of September, 1915.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES

LOUIS LIPPMAN, Superintendent

Following are the expenditures for Supplies distributed to the various departments during the month of September, 1915:

Appropriation Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915.....\$ 23,000.00
Balance on hand August 31, 1915..... 1,431.03

Amount available September 1, 1915	\$ 24,431.03
Appraiser	\$ 3.05
Assessor	15.95
Bacharach	21.75
Bartlett .....	.26
Boardwalk and Comfort Stations	781.11
Building	34.31
City Clerk	9.25
City Hall	111.59
City Engineer	11.00
Comptroller	184.20
District Court	58.25
Electrical	61.87
Fire	1,044.80
General Supplies (Stock)	11.20
Health, Mun. Hos. & Plumb. Dept	295.68
Insurance, Fire Houses	166.25
Life Guards	1,224.62
Office Supplies, (Stock)	19.89
Parks and Playgrounds	86.10
Police	343.51
Poor	85.77
Postage Stamps (Stock)	245.72
Recorder	18.25
Riddle	25.05
Solicitor	8.15
Streets	930.98
Supply Department	2.26
Tax	23.00
Thompson	14.00
	\$ 5,837.82

Balance on hand September 30, 1915..\$ 18,593.21

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

J. B. McGOVERN, Superintendent

Appropriation from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915 \$ 6,000.00
Balance on hand August 31, 1915

55.00

Total amount available Sept. 1, 1915 ..\$ 6,055.00

Pay Roll—	
Albany avenue	\$ 329.15
Beach Beds	212.20
Inlet	232.90
Playgrounds	102.45
	\$ 876.70
Humus	558.00
Seed	110.25
	\$ 1,544.95

Balance on hand September 30, 1915....\$ 4,510.05

PUBLIC RECREATION

Appropriation from Sep. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915—\$ 500.00
Balance on hand August 31, 1915

277.10

Total amount available Sep. 1, 1915....\$ 777.10

Salaries	\$ 127.50
Printing	13.00
Lumber	6.25
Spencer M. Bennett	62.72
Miscellaneous	18.14
	\$ 227.61

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1915 ..\$ 549.49

PRINTING

Appropriation from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915 \$ 4,000.00
Balance on hand August 31, 1915..... 520.86

Total amount available Sept. 1, 1915....\$ 4,520.86

Legal Printing:

Atlantic City Press....\$	65.39
Atlantic City Review	2.26
Atlantic City Union.. ..	10.10
New York American	30.00
New York Herald	25.20
Phila. North American ..	15.50
Phila. Public Ledger... ..	19.20
	\$ 167.65
Ordinance Printing	23.36
Editing and Printing Com. Journal	175.00
	\$ 366.01

Balance on hand September 30, 1915 ..\$ 4,154.85

PROPERTY

Appropriation from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915..\$ 3,444.00
Balance on hand August 31, 1915..... 236.25

Total amount available Sept. 1, 1915.....\$	3,680.25
Plumbing City Hall	\$ 35.87
Maintenance Gas Lights, City Hall	7.40
Decorating City Hall	65.00
New Furniture	38.25
Telephone Service, Coast	3.20
	\$ 149.72

Balance on hand September 30, 1915..\$ 3,530.53

SANITARY

Appropriation Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915.....\$ 16,534.00
Balance on hand August 31, 1915

4.46

Total amount available Sept. 1, 1915..\$ 16,538.46
Contract for September

4,133.33

Balance on hand September 30, 1915..\$ 12,405.13

WATER DEPARTMENT

OFFICE:

Salaries	\$ 736.66
Miscellaneous	53.53

ABSECON PUMPING STATION:

Salaries and Wages	\$ 1,728.65
Management and Repairs: Materials.....	93.49
Pumping Expenses:	
Fuel and Hauling	\$ 2,758.65
Supplies	245.95
	\$ 3,004.60

METER AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:

Salaries and Wages	\$ 1,249.43
Management and Repairs:	
Materials	121.25
Construction	649.38
Meters	300.00
Street Services	440.00
Refund Water Rents	78.48
Sinking Fund	53,800.00
	\$ 62,255.47

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

Water Rents, Aug., 1915.....\$	13,653.35
Water Rents, Additional	87.06
Water Rents, Total	\$ 13,740.41
Street Services	\$ 236.84
Sundries	4.00
Management and Repairs	29.00
Penalties	475.12
	\$ 744.96
	\$ 14,485.37

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Management and Repairs	\$ 3,078.88
Refund Water Rents	78.48
Meters	300.00
Sinking Fund	53,800.00
Construction	649.38
Pumping Expenses	3,884.60
Street Services	464.13

Total\$ 62,255.47

Number of Services Ordered	10
Number of Services placed	9
Number of Meters Set	40
Number of Meters reset	2
Number of Meters removed and repaired...	31
Number of Hydrants repaired	25
Number of Hydrants set	3
Number of Leaks repaired	21
Pipe Laid, 12 inch	1075 ft
Pipe Laid, 8 inch	1228 ft
Pipe Laid, 6 inch	312 ft

\$100,000.00 WATER BOND ISSUE

Leadite	\$ 247.50
Meter Box Tops	84.25
Valves	346.00
Meters	375.00
Cast Iron Pipe	420.31
Freight	35.90
	\$ 1,508.96

\$200,000.00 DOUGHTY POND BOND ISSUE

Pay Roll:	
Inspectors	\$ 717.05
Laborers	32.10
Contract, Edward L. Bader	7,134.36
Extra Contract, Edward L. Bader	861.39
Valves	497.00
Miscellaneous	48.07
Car Fare (Van Gilder)	55.90
	\$ 9,345.87

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY BACHARACH,

Director, Department Parks and Public Property.

FINANCIAL REPORT, DEPT. OF STREETS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

FOR MONTH ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1915

J. B. THOMPSON, Director.

J. J. LASCHIVER, Sec.

STREETS

Balance August 31, 1915	\$ 5,826.45
Appropriations, 4 months, 1915..	43,000.00
	\$ 48,826.45
Bills	\$ 1,290.85
Payrolls	10,619.67
	\$ 11,910.52
Balance	\$ 36,915.93

BOARDWALK

Balance August 31, 1915	\$ 3,804.46
Appropriation, 4 months, 1915..	9,000.00
	\$ 12,804.46
Bills	\$ 86.24
Payrolls	2,959.05
	\$ 3,045.29
Balance	\$ 9,759.17

COMFORT

Balance August 31, 1915	\$ 2,379.11
Appropriation, 4 months, 1915 ..	2,000.00
	\$ 4,379.11
Bills	\$ 258.99
Payrolls	666.00
	\$ 924.99
Balance	3,454.12

BOARDWALK ILLUMINATION

Balance August 31, 1915	\$ 6,286.57
Appropriation, 4 months, 1915..	2,100.00
	\$ 8,386.57
Bills	\$ 1,525.48
Balance	\$ 6,861.09

BOARDWALK DECKING

Balance August 31, 1915	\$ 37.25
Appropriation, 4 months, 1915..	13,000.00
Balance	\$ 13,037.25

ENGINEERING

Balance August 31, 1915	\$ 352.16
Appropriation, 4 months, 1915 ..	200.00
	\$ 552.16
Bills	52.15
Balance	\$ 500.01

BULKHEADS

Balance August 31, 1915	\$ 1,347.01
Appropriation, 4 months, 1915 ..	2,200.00
	\$ 3,547.01
Bills	269.68
Balance	\$ 3,277.33

DRAINAGE

Balance August 31, 1915	\$ 20,747.70
Bills	142.30
Balance	\$ 20,605.40

PAVING (Baltic Avenue)

Balance August 31, 1915	\$ 926.78
Receipts, Sale of Bonds	45,439.38
	\$ 46,366.16
Bills	\$ 7,721.58
Payrolls	179.46
	\$ 7,901.04
Balance	\$ 38,465.12

PAVING (South Carolina & Virginia)

Balance August 31, 1915	\$ 8,333.47
Bills	7,031.46
	\$ 1,302.01

PAVING (Aberdeen)

Balance August 31, 1915	\$ 1,859.96
Bills	49.25
Balance	\$ 1,810.71

PAVING (Delaware & Maryland)

Balance August 31, 1915	\$ 568.90
Receipts, Sale of Bonds	4,000.00
	\$ 4,568.90
Bills	3,044.48
Payrolls	93.00
	\$ 3,137.48
Balance	\$ 1,431.42

CITY IMPROVEMENT

Balance August 31, 1915	\$ 6,235.64
	\$ 6,235.64

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT

Balance August 31, 1915	\$ 11,292.63
Bills	2,657.00
Payrolls	187.50
	\$ 2,844.50
Balance	\$ 8,448.13

Respectfully Submitted,

HARRY BACHARACH, Acting Director.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

APPROPRIATIONS—For the Month of October, 1915

	Available	Expended during October, 1915	Balance Oct. 31, 1915
Boardwalk	\$ 9,759.17	\$ 1,737.33	\$ 8,021.84
Boardwalk Decking	13,037.25	16.25	13,021.00
Boardwalk Illumination	6,861.09	1,471.66	5,389.43
Building Department	415.80	8.00	407.80
Comfort Stations	3,454.12	747.33	2,706.79
Department Supplies	19,402.72	3,458.91	15,943.81
Detectives	1,073.24		1,073.24
Electrical	3,816.93	441.94	3,374.99
Election Expense	428.00	68.00	360.00
Engineering	500.01	117.33	382.68
Fire	41,159.69	13,386.91	27,772.78
Health	5,470.57	1,204.98	4,265.59
Hospital	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
Interest on Bonds	124,429.66	8,388.33	116,091.33
Interest on Temporary Loans	2,465.24	.92	2,464.32
Lighting	26,983.57	8,538.66	18,444.91
Legal Expenses	234.51	57.78	176.73
Firemens Pension Fund	56.84		56.84
Contingent Fund, Police Department	207.48		207.48
Keswick Society	100.00	100.00	
Municipal Band	1.78		1.78
Bills Payable	70,000.00		70,000.00
Expert Accounting	1,400.00		1,400.00
City School Tax	201,891.67		201,891.67
Special District School Tax	77,754.00		77,754.00
Sinking Fund	147,500.00		147,500.00
Life Guards	413.91	189.96	223.95
Sinking Fund, Paving Assessment	1,739.08		1,739.08
Tree Planting Commission	239.77		239.77
Pure Food	315.62		315.62
Electrolytic Survey	2,500.00		2,500.00
Flower Experiment	395.38	274.20	121.18
Refund of Fines, Assessments, etc.	937.25		937.25
Contingent Expense	4,660.20	252.06	4,408.14
State School Tax	251,807.75		251,807.75
County Tax	308,676.17		308,676.17
Public Recreation	549.49	83.98	465.51
Bulkheads at Street Ends	3,277.33	79.94	3,197.39
Deferred Bills	16.96		16.96
Disposition of Dogs	616.26	203.78	412.48
Public Library	7,000.00	1,000.00	6,000.00
Parks and Playgrounds	4,620.30	1,737.06	2,883.24
Police	44,748.39	13,186.91	31,561.48
Poor	4,774.49	875.50	3,898.99
Printing	4,174.05	459.30	3,714.75
Property	3,537.53	270.65	3,266.88
Salaries	30,964.95	9,621.77	21,343.18
Sanitary	12,405.13	4,133.33	8,271.80
Streets	36,915.93	8,328.12	28,587.81
Surety Bonds	1,072.00		1,072.00
Water Department	\$ 1,499,761.28	\$ 85,390.89	\$ 1,414,370.39
	94,418.52	7,089.46	87,329.06
	\$ 1,594,179.80	\$ 92,480.35	\$ 1,501,699.45
			92,480.35
			\$ 1,594,179.80

BOND ACCOUNTS

	Available	Expended during October, 1915	Balance Oct. 31, 1915
Paving Maryland and Delaware Avenues	\$3,431.42	\$ 2,922.87	\$ 508.55
Paving Baltic Avenue, etc.	38,465.12	13,345.44	25,119.68
Paving South Carolina and Virginia Avenues	1,302.01		1,302.01
Paving Aberdeen	1,810.71		1,810.71
Water Bonds—Doughty Pond	28,301.67	10,014.04	18,287.63
“ “ \$160,000	2,103.50		2,103.50
“ “ \$75,000	37,398.22		37,398.22
“ “ \$100,000	5,008.28	1,495.15	3,513.13
“ “ Arctic	15,139.95		15,139.95
“ “ Baltic	184.46		184.46
“ “ 48-in. Main	242.36		242.36
“ “ \$350,000 48in. Main	381.75		381.75

ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

City Park—Acct. \$500,000	4,092.88	3,590.86	502.02
“ “ \$175,000	2,084.96		2,084.96
“ “ Inlet	26.74		26.74
“ “ Sunset Avenue	88.42		88.42
“ “ Albany Avenue	399.00	75.80	323.20
Drainage Bonds	20,605.40	302.17	20,303.23
Sidewalks	528.62	27.00	501.62
City Improvement Bonds	1,506.91		1,506.91
City Improvement Bonds—\$47,000	4,585.31	19.45	4,565.86
Lighting Standard Bonds—Boardwalk	8,633.51		8,633.51
Lighting Standard Bonds—\$10,000	2,165.89	336.24	1,829.65
Conduit Bonds	11,862.48		11,862.48
City Hall Bonds	1,399.67		1,399.67
Ventnor Avenue Bonds	12,339.85		12,339.85
Fire House—California Avenue	2,573.15		2,573.15
Harbor Improvement Bonds	8,448.13	3,984.64	4,463.49
	\$ 215,110.37	\$ 36,113.66	\$ 178,996.71
			36,113.66
			\$ 215,110.37

BOARD OF EDUCATION ACCOUNTS

Schools—Special	\$ 558.97	\$	\$ 558.97
“ General	83,364.27	50,485.41	32,878.86
	\$ 83,923.24	\$ 50,485.41	\$ 33,437.83
			50,485.41
			\$ 83,923.24
School Bonds—\$160,000	\$400.00		\$400.00
“ “ \$29,000	2,674.32		2,674.32
“ “ \$120,000 and \$10,000	26.91		26.91
“ “ Texas	5,302.38		5,302.38
“ “ Indiana	324.51	206.00	118.51
“ “ Massachusetts	8,694.13	1,009.65	7,684.48
“ “ Brighton	15,166.88		15,166.88
	\$32,589.13	\$ 1,215.65	\$ 31,373.48
			1,215.65
			\$ 32,589.13

RECEIPTS DURING MONTH OF 'OCTOBER, 1915

Tax Collector:	General Fund		
Current Taxes		\$ 11,846.57	
Delinquent Taxes		3,199.53	
Paving Assessments		601.64	
Sidewalk Assessments		116.60	
			\$15,764.34
Recorder's Fines			877.00
District Court Costs			679.05
Mercantile Licenses:			
Rolling Chairs		2.00	
Vehicles		870.00	
Concerts		250.00	
Miscellaneous		3,022.18	
			4,144.18
City Clerk:			
Liquor Licenses		150.00	
Dog Licenses		34.00	
Dog Redemptions		15.00	
Blank Dog Tags		4.00	
			203.00
Parade Permits			14.00
Bureau of Health and Vital Statistics:			
Plumbers' Permits		56.50	
Marriage Licenses		58.00	
Milk Permits		356.00	
			470.50
Electrical Bureau:			
Permits for Electricity		108.50	
Master Electricians		325.00	
Yearly Permits		10.00	
			443.50
Bureau of Highways:			
Street Openings		311.60	
Sale of corner curbs		5.00	
W. J. & S. R. R. Care Georgia Avenue		25.00	
			341.60
Sale of Boardwalk Lumber—A. R. Miller			9.75
Building Department:			
Building Permits		343.00	
Storage of Combustibles		38.00	
Erection of Fire Escapes		3.00	
			384.00

Rent of City Property:		
T. H. French—Wharf	80.00	
Vesper Boat Club	12.50	
W. B. Creighton	12.50	
Texas Avenue	20.00	
		125.00
Telephone Calls		2.70
Bills Payable		70,000.00
Total General Fund		\$ 93,458.62
Water Department:		
Water Rents—Current	\$ 4,907.01	
Water Rents—Delinquent	39.48	
Street Service	330.33	
General Water Receipts	47.00	
Miscellaneous	446.17	
Total Water Department		\$ 5,769.99
BOND ACCOUNTS		
Paving Certificates—Maryland and Delaware Avenues	\$	2,000.00
Sidewalk Certificates		500.00
Total Bond Accounts	\$	2,500.00
SCHOOL ACCOUNTS—GENERAL		
Interest on Deposits	38.90	
Bills Payable	40,000.00	
Total School Accounts		40,038.90
SUMMARY		
General Fund	93,458.62	
Water Fund	5,769.99	
Bond Accounts	2,500.00	
School Accounts—General	40,038.90	
Total Receipts		\$ 141,767.51

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. TOWNSEND, Comptroller.

ALBERT BEYER, Director of Revenue and Finance

THE JITNEY-TROLLEY CONTROVERSY

(Continued from Page Three)

pany, and it took this high-handed method of protecting its own business interests, of cementing its partnership and consummating a monopoly.

The Commissioners have not discussed nor considered what action they might take in the event of the abandonment of trolley service on Atlantic avenue as hinted by the company officials. In such a case, however, the natural course at law would be a suit in ejectment by the city which, if successful, would result in throwing the equipment, composing poles, wires and tracks, from the avenue. But whether the city would then be in a position to grant a franchise for a new trolley company is a question of doubt among the attorneys.

The owners of the line, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are operating under a steam line grant made at the time of the incorporation of the city in 1854. When the trolley was established, as far back as Mayor Wright's time, a suit in ejectment was brought against the company, but the trouble was patched up and Council passed an ordinance agreed to by the contending attorneys, but this ordinance was never accepted by the company, as required by law, within sixty days, and just what relation exists between the city and the company operating a trolley line is a problem that the lawyers have not yet tackled.

All these are interesting, but complicated questions and whether they will arise for discussion and judicial answer is for the future to say. The general opinion, however, is that the

question of competition between the jitneys and trolleys is one that will settle itself as the same question has been settled so frequently in the past. It is one that arose before history began. The advent of the ox cart with solid wooden wheels was probably bitterly resented by owners of competing lines of transportation—probably the camel and the forefathers of the burro. When Fulton put his first steamer in service on the Hudson river his enterprise was fought with bitterness and only the help of Commodore Vanderbilt saved the day for steamship transportation at that time. The powerful stagecoach corporations fought the coming of the railroad and the battle between these interests was a long and rancorous one. The omnibuses opposed the horse cars, the latter resented the advent of the cable lines and these resisted the introduction of the trolley.

Within recent years the great mining camps of the Rocky Mountains depended upon the stage coaches and the "freighters" for the transportation of passengers and supplies. The drivers of these made big wages which they spent recklessly in the mining camps and when, one day, a little narrow gauge railroad came creeping up the Arkansaw Valley to the great, roaring camp of Leadville, there was much mourning, even among the most intelligent merchants. A handful of poorly paid railroad men, they argued, would take the place of two thousand highly paid freighters, which would spell ruin for the business men of the camp. Of course, the freighters went to hauling ore from the mines to the railroad, a hundred passengers came over the latter to one that had come by stage coach and the prosperity of

the camp quadrupled within six months after the entrance of the first railroad.

And so this present problem of competition between the jitneys and the trolleys will work out in time, although it may seem a hard one just now.

Making Ready for the High Pressure System

Lincoln Van Gilder, Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Water and his assistants, working under the supervision of Director Bacharach, of the Department of Parks and Public Property, have about completed their surveys and plans for the installation of the 20-inch high pressure water main under the Boardwalk. This work has been in active progress for several weeks and has entailed an immense amount of detail in the way of soundings, trenching and borings. The plans drawn up as a result of these surveys, together with the designs for valves, hydrants, pipe and special castings are about ready for submission to Director Bacharach for approval, after which they will be laid before the Board of Commissioners for consideration and undoubted approval.

When this approval has been had four sets of specifications will be prepared immediately. One set will be for pipe and special castings, another for the valves, another for the hydrants and still another for the installation. These specifications do not include the fire hose and other appurtenances that will be part of the fire department equipment.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

COMMISSION MEETINGS IN BRIEF

October 7, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer and Riddle (4.) Absent, Dr. Thompson (1).

Return of Service read of the Complaint, Specification of Charges and Notice of Trial of Patrick Garrity, a member of the Police Department of Atlantic City.

President Riddle presents John A. Stoner with the gold medal pin and Twenty-five Dollars in gold, which was sent from the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York.

Sale of bonds to Sinking Fund at price of par and accrued interest confirmed and ratified.

Hearing on charges preferred against Patrick J. Garrity adjourned until October 28, 1915.

Ordinance No. 40 passed second reading.

Ordinance No. 39 passed third reading.

Bids submitted for constructing extensions to the Storm Water Drainage System of Atlantic City.

Transfer license granted to John J. Christy at No. 2400 Atlantic Avenue, for sale of liquors.

Petition of Frank E. Thomas for sale of liquors at No. 50-52 S. New York Avenue referred to the Director of Public Safety.

October 14, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett and Riddle (3). Absent, Messrs. Beyer and Thompson (2).

American La-France Fire Engine Company awarded contract for furnishing motor driven fire apparatus.

Salary of the Tax Collector increased to Twenty-five Hundred Dollars per annum.

Judge of the District Court given the privilege of holding court in the Commissioners' room.

Transfer petition of Harry May to Edward Kelly for sale of liquors at No. 2300 Atlantic Avenue referred to the Director of Public Safety.

October 21, 1915

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer and Riddle (4.) Absent, Dr. Thompson (1).

George A. Peters granted permission to withdraw application for retail liquor license at No. 1931 Arctic Avenue and return of fee in amount of \$650.00.

Frank E. Thomas granted permission to withdraw application for retail liquor license at No. 50-52 S. New York Avenue and return of fee in amount of \$650.00.

Communication read from National Security League, Inc., relative to names of Atlantic City Committee appointed by Mayor.

Following committee appointed: Francis J. Waldmayer, William Bruce Reid, James Sheen and Joseph H. Shinn.

Communication read from Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg, of Philadelphia, requesting that Atlantic City be officially represented at Conference on Valuation Methods and Principles, called under the auspices of The Utilities Bureau of Philadelphia, November 10th to 12th, 1915.

Following delegates appointed: Anthony M. Ruffu, Walter J. McDevitt and John J. Mahoney.

Director Harry Bacharach submits report of Department of Streets and Public Improvements for the month of September, 1915.

Interest upon special assessment for improvement of Adriatic and other avenues designated as assessment J, upon lot No. 3, Block R. S. 60, assessed for \$1108.93, waived.

Proper Officers of City authorized to borrow sum not exceeding \$1,000.00.

Bills rendered by John W. Hackney, City Engineer and Theodore W. Schimpf, City Solicitor, for expenses, ordered paid.

City Solicitor authorized and directed to make application to Board of Commerce and Navigation, for grant to City of Atlantic City of riparian lands at or in front of street ends and of Trenton and Kingston Avenues

Bill of Daniel H. V. Bell, City Clerk, in amount of \$68.00, ordered paid.

Ordinance No. 41 passed first reading.

Ordinance No. 40 passed third reading.

Transfer of license of Max R. Stoerrle to William Beard at No. 177-9 S. Virginia Avenue, granted.

Transfer of license petition of Edward J. Sowney to James McMullin for sale of liquors at 1931 Baltic Avenue, referred to the Director of Public Safety.

October 28, 1915

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent, (0).

Communications read from following: Martin E. Keffer; Robert H. McCarter; Otto W. Manz; Wm. D. Wright; The Williams Organization; American Defence Society.

Tax Notice read from Township of Hamilton in amount of \$59.44.

James Ferry & Sons, Inc., awarded contract for the construction of extensions to the Storm Water Drainage System.

Allen B. Staiger awarded contract for furnishing Boardwalk lumber.

City of Atlantic City to borrow on its note or notes, a sum not exceeding \$100,000.00.

Ordinances No. 42 and 43 passed first reading.

Ordinance No. 41 passed second reading.

Petition read from Herman L. Schoen.

Public hearing of Patrolman Patrick J. Garrity on charges preferred by Director of Public Safety.

Patrick J. Garrity adjudged guilty of misconduct as a member of police force of Atlantic City.

Patrick J. Garrity dismissed from Police force of Atlantic City.

City Engineer to prepare plans and specifications for construction of jetty at ocean end of Illinois Avenue.

Transfer of license of Harry May to Edward Kelly at No. 2300 Atlantic Avenue for sale of liquors, granted.

Transfer of license of James J. Kenny to Frank L. Hay for sale of liquors at American Hotel, South New York Avenue, referred to the Director of Public Safety.

Attest:

DANIEL H. V. BELL, City Clerk.

MAKING READY FOR THE
HIGH PRESSURE SYSTEM

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

The plans for the high pressure fire system as originally adopted by the Board of Commissioners contemplated the assistance of several beach front hotels in supplying the pressure from their boilers in the event of fire. Consequently, when the plans now approaching completion have been submitted to Director Bacharach it is likely that the latter will call a conference with the hotel men at which

these plans will be perfected. After that the specifications will be presented to the Board of Commissioners and bids will probably be called for about the first of the year. If this program is carried out without delay work on the installation of the high pressure system should be under way by the latter part of January.

The installation of the system will be under the direct supervision of Chief Engineer Van Gilder. The surveys and trench tests to determine the elevation of the pipe have been done by A. P. Shaw and N. H. Kirschman, assistant engineers in the Bureau of

Water. All underground structures, such as gas and water mains, sewers, electric conduits and hot water lines on cross streets have been mapped so that the laterals may be run without any deviation. Profiles of the Boardwalk, of the beach and street ends have also been made with this same end in view. The high pressure main will be of 20-inch pipe extending under the Boardwalk from Massachusetts to Missouri avenue with 12-in. laterals from Pacific avenue to the Boardwalk along Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio and Arkansas avenues.

ATLANTIC CITY CONDENSED

Atlantic City was incorporated March 3, 1854, and the first election was held May 1, 1854, when eighteen votes were cast in a cigar box secured with yellow ribbon. Yellow was therefore the first city color. The present colors, blue and white, were adopted in 1895.

Permanent Population, Census Bureau estimate as of July 1, 1915	55,806
Average population (resident and transient) about. . . .	96,000
Maximum transient population	250,000
Minimum transient population	10,000
Miles of streets, including gravel	65.4
Miles of asphalt, bitulithic, wood block, vitrified brick, telford and macadam streets	47.4
Policemen (nine months)	142
Policemen (three months)	160
Firemen throughout the year	136
Fire Companies	12
School Houses	13
Public School Teachers	292
Pupils in Public Schools	8,324
Funded debt, June 8, 1915, including \$2,674,000 Water Debt	\$9,778,000
Sinking Fund, June 8, 1915, as per last report of Treas- urer filed	\$2,710,457.90
Expenditures, 1914, excluding permanent improvements	\$2,387,852.65
Expenditures for permanent improvements during 1914	\$1,028,618.71
First train to Atlantic City	July 1, 1854
Assessed value of Atlantic City (real, personal and second-class R. R.)	\$93,668,650.00
Building Improvements in 1914, cost of	\$3,137,743.00
Buildings erected in 1914	230
Wealth of Atlantic City for each inhabitant.....	\$1,736.12
Boardwalk, from Absecon Inlet to Longport	8 miles
Boardwalk, from Inlet to lower end of city	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles
Present Boardwalk dedicated to public use	July 8, 1896
Country Club at Northfield, distance	7 miles
Books in Public Library, December 31, 1914	30,318
Books circulated in Public Library during 1914	159,623

FIVE YEARS OF ATLANTIC CITY'S FINANCES

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Wealth per capita	\$1,379.00	\$1,437.00	\$1,886.52	\$1,647.22	\$1,736.12
Funded debt per capita	137.35	159.74	172.32	162.19	176.72
Sinking Fund	1,537,276.13	1,929,007.80	2,119,769.27	2,299,103.30	2,660,012.30
Sinking Fund per capita	33.31	40.58	49.93	42.61	49.29
Receipts from all sources, except bonds	1,971,100.25	1,960,390.57	2,033,205.00	2,586,738.78	2,578,404.42
Funded debt of city	5,468,100.00	6,566,000.00	6,896,000.00	7,498,000.00	8,218,000.00
Funded debt of School District	871,000.00	1,027,000.00	1,057,000.00	1,253,000.00	1,317,000.00
Assessed Valuation—Real	59,992,035.00	64,417,704.00	82,910,995.00	83,974,800.00	85,463,220.00
Assessed Valuation—Personal	3,657,979.00	3,904,635.00	4,152,287.74	3,675,196.94	6,895,300.00
Total Taxables, real and personal	63,650,014.00	68,322,339.00	87,063,282.74	87,649,996.94	92,358,520.00
Registered voters	12,654	11,521	10,440	9,266	9,686
Population	46,150	47,534	49,000	58,953	*55,806
School children	7,093	7,369	8,019	8,253	8,324

*Census Bureau estimate as of July 1, 1915



ATLANTIC CITY CONDENSED

Atlantic City was incorporated March 3, 1854, and the first election was held May 1, 1854, when eighteen votes were cast in a cigar box secured with yellow ribbon. Yellow was therefore the first city color. The present colors, blue and white, were adopted in 1895.

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Average population (resident and transient) about....	96,000
Maximum transient population	250,000
Minimum transient population	10,000
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Miles of asphalt, bitulithic, wood block, vitrified brick, telford and macadam streets	47.4
Policemen (nine months)	142
Policemen (three months)	160
Firemen throughout the year	136
Fire Companies	12
School Houses	13
Public School Teachers	292
Pupils in Public Schools	8,324
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Sinking Fund, June 8, 1915, as per last report of Treasurer filed	\$2,710,457.90
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Boardwalk, from Inlet to lower end of city	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles
Present Boardwalk dedicated to public use	July 8, 1896
Country Club at Northfield, distance	7 miles
Books in Public Library, December 31, 1914	30,318
Books circulated in Public Library during 1914	159,623

THE YEARS OF ATLANTIC CITY'S FINANCES

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Wealth per capita	\$1,379.00	\$1,437.00	\$1,586.52	\$1,647.22	\$1,736.12
Funded debt per capita	137.35	159.74	172.32	162.19	176.72
Sinking Fund	1,537,276.13	1,929,007.80	2,119,769.27	2,299,103.30	2,660,012.30
Sinking Fund per capita	33.31	40.58	49.93	42.61	49.29
Receipts from all sources, except bonds	1,971,100.25	1,960,390.57	2,033,205.00	2,586,738.78	2,578,404.42
Funded debt of city	5,468,100.00	6,566,000.00	6,896,000.00	7,498,000.00	8,218,000.00
Funded debt of School District	871,000.00	1,027,000.00	1,057,000.00	1,253,000.00	1,317,000.00
Assessed Valuation—Real	59,992,035.00	64,417,704.00	82,910,995.00	83,974,800.00	85,463,220.00
Assessed Valuation—Personal	3,657,979.00	3,904,635.00	4,152,287.74	3,675,196.94	6,895,300.00
Total Taxables, real and personal	63,650,014.00	68,322,339.00	87,063,282.74	87,649,996.94	92,358,520.00
Registered voters	12,654	11,521	10,440	9,266	9,686
Population	46,150	47,534	49,000	58,953	*55,806
School children	7,093	7,369	8,019	8,253	8,324

*Census Bureau estimate as of July 1, 1915





ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT




(SUMMER) A SECTION OF THE BEACH

THE NATION'S PLAYGROUND



(WINTER) EASTER SUNDAY ON THE BOARDWALK

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND ROSTER OF CITY OFFICIALS

WILLIAM RIDDLE Mayor and Director of Department of Public Affairs

Secretary to the Mayor ALBERT BEYER, Jr.
City Solicitor THEODORE W. SCHIMPF
Assistant City Solicitor JAMES M. SHEEN
City Clerk DANIEL H. V. BELL
Assistant City Clerk DAVID H. PORTER, Jr.

ALBERT BEYER Director of Department of Revenue and Finance

City Treasurer A. M. HESTON
Cashier CHARLES H. PARSONS
Comptroller B. M. TOWNSEND
Mercantile Appraiser CHARLES C. FORTNER
Tax Collector LEWIS L. MATHIS
Assessors A. M. RUFFU, Jr., Pres.; WALTER J. McDEVITT; J. J. MAHONEY
Field Men JOHN LEEDS, J. FRIES SMITH
Secretary to Assessors H. W. CAIN

WILLIAM H. BARTLETT Director of Department of Public Safety

Secretary LEWIS T. GLENN
Chief of Police MALCOLM B. WOODRUFF
Captain of Police C. S. BARRETT
Captain of Detectives RICHARD E. WHALEN
Chief of Fire Department WILLIAM J. BLACK
Assistant Chiefs CHARLES WHIPPEY and GEORGE CLUIN
Health Officer DR. EDWIN H. COWARD
Overseer of the Poor GEORGE ORTLIP
Police Surgeon DR. J. T. BECKWITH
Beach Surgeon DR. CHARLES L. BOSSERT
Building Inspector DAVID F. LAWSON
Assistant Building Inspector J. W. BIDDLE
Chief Electrician FRANK SHINNEN

HARRY BACHARACH . . Director of Department of Parks and Public Property

Secretary and Supt. Bureau of Supplies LOUIS LIPPMAN
Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Bureau of Water LINCOLN VAN GILDER
Assistant Chief Engineer LOUIS C. MANZ
Cashier STANLEY B. JOHNSON

J. B. THOMPSON Director of Department of Streets and Public Improvement

Secretary J. J. LASCHIVER
City Engineer JOHN W. HACKNEY
Street Supervisor ZACHARY T. BALDWIN
Assistant Supervisor DAVID R. BARRETT
Superintendent of Boardwalk KIRK LOVELAND

RECORDER'S COURT

Judge EDMUND C. GASKILL, Jr.
Clerk FRANCIS J. WALDMAYER

DISTRICT COURT

Judge FRANK SMATHERS
Clerk WILLIAM L. RISLEY
Sergeant-at-Arms D. S. BROWN

ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

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ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

(December, 1915)

SUGGESTIONS ON MUNICIPAL PUBLICITY---The Race for Public Patronage Is Becoming Keen Throughout the World

The Municipal Editor, at the direction of the Board of Commissioners, recently visited Chicago for the purpose of studying methods of municipal publicity and reporting thereon. A full report on the subject has been rendered to the Commissioners and will only be adverted to briefly here. A world-wide survey of the subject has been made by the city of Chicago in conjunction with the Civics Department of the Public Library; the City Library and Bureau of Statistics and the Association of Commerce, the latter being the largest and most influential commercial body in the world. A large part of its annual expenditures, amounting approximately to half a million of dollars, goes for publicity designed to further the up-building of the city's interests in general and the development of its industries and commerce.

There are 154 municipal journals published throughout the world. In addition to the United States and Canada there are many journals of this character issued by cities in Great Britain, Germany, France and the countries of South Africa, Japan, China, the South American Republics and Australia. The city of Manilla issues a handsome publication, but probably the most sumptuous, attractive and elaborate is that published by the city of Tokyo, Japan. Its illustrations are superb and the letter press is in Japanese and English. The city of Pekin, China, also issues a handsome periodical. In addition to the municipal journals there are from five to six hundred publications issued by the commercial associations of the world, all boosting the municipalities in which they originate. The Association of Commerce of Chicago, besides sending out a large number of pamphlets on special topics, issues regularly about half a dozen books and periodicals, two or three of which are elaborately illustrated.

Chicago has just awakened to the importance of national conventions as money and business-getters, and its business men have entered on an extensive campaign to induce national bodies to hold their gatherings in that city. The authorities, at the urging of the business interests, are ready to erect a municipal convention hall in conjunction with the recently constructed municipal pier on the North side at an estimated cost of nearly \$2,000,000 as soon as the consent of the Secretary of War can be obtained. But the campaigning for national

conventions has been so ably and successfully prosecuted by the existing Atlantic City Publicity Bureau, which is chiefly supported by the hotel men of the city, under the management of Director George S. Lenhart, that this phase of the subject was not considered by the Municipal Editor, who confined his investigations to general municipal publicity.

After an exhaustive examination of the enormous amount of data gathered by Chicago and the various organizations of the city from all parts of the world, it was found that, after all, the basis of all methods of publicity is printer's ink, in one form or another. But there is a wide variation in its use, especially in its effective use. One method that appealed strongly to the investigator, both because of its inexpensiveness and effectiveness, was revealed accidentally through a visit to the railroad ticket office of the Hotel La Salle. In the time-table rack was displayed handsomely illustrated folders and booklets issued by several cities and resorts of the far West and South. As these would fall almost exclusively into the hands of travellers the value of this means of publicity is obvious.

The ticket agent said that he, as well as all the other agents of Chicago, numbering scores, if not hundreds, would be glad to display any literature that Atlantic City would send them. Artistic posters issued by many resorts were also widely displayed in the windows of the ticket offices, hotel exchanges and shops throughout the city. That of the California resort city of Pasadena was so strikingly beautiful that crowds stopped to admire it wherever it was exhibited. Several resort hotel folders and booklets were also found in the ticket racks, which may serve as a hint to the hotel men of this city. Arrangements could probably be made with the general passenger agents of the railroads contributory to Atlantic City—which means the railway systems of the country—for the systematic distribution of this type of Atlantic City literature.

Summed up, publicity as a means of increasing patronage and prosperity is now recognized, not only by pleasure resorts and municipalities generally, but by national governments. The Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Cuba now maintain bureaus of publicity and information under their Departments of Commerce and Agri-

culture, and the same is probably true of other countries. It is said that Atlantic City is the only pleasure resort of importance and distinction in the world that does not maintain a municipal information and publicity bureau and does not appropriate a cent directly to attract added patronage and prosperity. Its natural advantages have given it great and gratuitous advertising. But in the strenuous race now in progress for prestige, patronage and prosperity among the many and multiplying pleasure and health resorts of the country, can it hope to maintain its supremacy without competition in the way of bidding for public patronage; without telling the growing generation of its manifold claims for being considered the "greatest pleasure resort on earth?" For it must be remembered that a new generation has sprung up since Atlantic City first won its world-wide fame and that pleasure resorts are multiplying rapidly throughout the continent.

The Municipal Editor, on his return from Chicago, submitted to the Board of Commissioners several suggestions and recommendations for improving the official newspaper, extending its influence and usefulness in behalf of all the citizens and adding a publicity and information feature to its publication. No action has been taken on these suggestions and they are referred to the public for comment and, it is hoped, for helpful additions or changes. Omitting some unimportant details, these recommendations are:

That the edition of the Municipal Journal be increased by at least two thousand copies. That from five hundred to one thousand copies be mailed regularly to the leading hotels of the country, with requests to the Chief Clerks that copies be placed on the reading tables of the hotels. Clerks of several leading Chicago hotels said that they would be glad to comply with such a request; that they had frequent enquiries concerning Atlantic City and that it would aid them to have such a publication on file.

That the hotels and boarding houses of Atlantic City be invited to publish cards in the Municipal Journal of from two to three lines, each giving the name, location and rate per day, (the latter being obligatory) for the information of the travelling public. For this service the hotels should pay a nominal sum—say 25 or 50 cents a year—which would also entitle them

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

TAMING THE AUTOMOBILE SPEED FIEND--How Chicago Has Conquered a Menace and Solved a Problem

The reckless autoist has been tamed by Chicago so that he will now eat out of the hand of the most timid and humble pedestrian. And the task, that is regarded in the East as almost hopeless of accomplishment, was performed so easily that it was hardly discussed and attracted but passing notice. Today, an automobile accident is a rare happening in the great Western metropolis, although its boulevards and streets are crowded with the vehicles. During a recent visit of the writer to Chicago not a single motor accident was chronicled in the newspapers in the course of a week. Chicago people never refer to the subject except to express amazement at the slaughter of the innocents in Eastern cities and to marvel that no steps are taken to reduce, if not absolutely control, the menace.

An incident that happened the writer will best illustrate the conditions of the automobile traffic in Chicago. He was walking along Michigan Boulevard, one of the busiest and handsomest thoroughfares in the world, and as he reached the curb of Harrison street, saw three immense limousines bearing down on him at a high rate of speed. Instinctively he sprang back, knowing that in any Eastern city an attempt to cross in front of them meant instant injury or death.

The pavement of the boulevard was thronged with men, women and children and from the midst of the crowd piped a shrill, youthful voice, "Aw, gone on, or you'll never git across." With amazement, not unmingled with horror, the visitor saw the crowd keep on its way across the street without a glance to right or left and without any acceleration of its pace. Knowing what would have inevitably happened in the same circumstances, in any Eastern city, he expected to witness a scene of carnage, but nothing took place and the crowd continued serenely on its way. Glancing at the three big cars he saw that they had come to a dead stop and the chauffeurs sat patiently awaiting a break in the tide of pedestrian travel. When this occurred they slowly moved across the street and then "hit it up" at a lively rate down the boulevard.

There are few crossings on the East side of Michigan Boulevard, as the Lake Shore Park runs between the avenue and the lake from Twelfth to Randolph street. Consequently, the automobiles are permitted to travel at a good speed along the boulevard and, in this way, make about the same average as on streets where, in the East, the rights of the pedestrian are not respected, nor even recognized. It is worth while mentioning that there was no traffic "cop" stationed at the corner of the boulevard and Harrison street at the time of the incident here related.

It was a strange, almost a wierd, experience and one calling for investigation and explanation on the part of a pilgrim from the East. With this in

view the writer walked through the "Loop District"—which is the business section of Chicago and one of the most highly congested of any city in the world—for hours studying the traffic conditions. At some street intersections there were as many as eight traffic policemen, but their services were seldom called into requisition so far as the automobiles are concerned, nor even the taxis, which are very numerous. There are no jitneys in Chicago, although thousands of cars went into this service and reaped a harvest during the recent trolley strike. But when the latter was over they retired from business, probably because the taxis are the finest of any city in the country, if not in the world, and their tariffs are so reasonable that the jitney would stand but little chance in the competition with them. The taxi drivers are as well trained as those of the private automobiles and not once throughout the tour of observation through the "Loop District" was a traffic cop seen to halt or admonish a chauffeur.

When the investigation of this phenomenon of taming the automobile speed fiend had been concluded the writer sought an explanation of it and a former States Attorney of Chicago furnished it. About a year ago the chauffeur of a wealthy citizen, a notoriously reckless driver, ran down and killed an old man. He was arrested on the spot, tried on the charge of manslaughter, convicted and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary at hard labor, a sentence that he is now serving. This swift and practical illustration of what has become known as "Jersey Justice" had the immediate result of making every automobile owner and driver in Chicago sit up and take notice.

The authorities proclaimed that the traffic laws applying to automobiles would be strictly enforced and, to this end, a member of the Municipal Court was detailed to devote his time exclusively to the consideration of cases involving infractions of the traffic laws as applied to automobiles. This judge announced that he would adopt the uniform rule of inflicting the maximum fine on every offender brought before him and adjudged guilty of deliberate violation of the traffic laws; that there would be no minimum nor midway fines, only the maximum, which, as in Atlantic City, is \$200. And he has stuck to this rule.

But the most remarkable part of the story remains to be told. Since the conviction and imprisonment of the chauffeur there has been no fatal accident nor killing of a pedestrian by an automobile in the city and the violation of the traffic laws has become so rare that the automobile branch of the Municipal Court has but little to do and the presiding judge will probably be detailed to the consideration of other cases in addition to his present work.

While it would seem, at a glance, that the strict enforcement of these laws would tend to impede the progress of traffic on the streets of Chicago, this does not appear to be the case. The automobile traffic, for the most part, regulates itself and, as said before, these vehicles are permitted to make good speed between street intersections, pedestrians being sternly warned never to cross except at the street intersections. Horse-drawn and slow-moving vehicles are handled with expedition at street crossings, all stopping and starting promptly at the signal of the whistle. The number of traffic policemen at street intersections in the congested sections of the city varies from two to eight, the usual number being four. While they are quick and alert and strictly on the job, they still stick to the old system of signalling by whistle instead of by semaphores like those introduced by Director Bartlett last Summer on Atlantic Avenue. The only semaphore seen by the writer in Chicago was an experimental one located far beyond the limits of the "Loop District." There is no doubt that this system is far superior to the whistle as a means of speeding the traffic as was amply demonstrated on Atlantic Avenue last Summer.

Perhaps the most striking example of the discipline that has been enforced on the automobiles of Chicago is afforded at the intersection of Randolph street and Michigan Boulevard. On the lake side of the latter thoroughfare is the terminal station of the suburban system of the Illinois Central from which crowds of people are discharged at five minute intervals throughout the day and far into the night. As this is the point of confluence of traffic between the North and South sides there is always a continuous line of autos and taxis moving in both directions, but these lines stop instantly, without a signal, until the passengers from one train have crossed the boulevard and then speed up to regain the lost time.

There is a moral concealed in this little story, else it would not have been told, and the moral should not be hard to find. If Chicago, a headlong city of more than three million inhabitants, can solve a momentous traffic problem without a kick from the automobilists, then its solution should not be considered as hopeless in a much smaller community.

At a recent meeting of the Commissioners a vote of thanks was extended James F. McLaughlin, former electrical expert in the employ of the city, for his services in working out some of the intricate problems involved in the subject of municipal lighting.

After many years Baltic avenue has come into her own and now boasts the finest pavement in the city. It is of wood block and the work was completed about ten days ago.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT ON TREASURY DEPARTMENT

To the Board of Commissioners of Atlantic City,

November 11, 1915.

GENTLEMEN:

The books of the Treasury Department have been examined for the period October 6 to November 5, 1915, and the following statement shows the result of the transactions during the month. The statement also shows the distribution of the cash on deposit to the credit of the city on November 5th, as reported by the various banks and trust companies to this department.

CITY TREASURER

	Cash Available	Warrants Paid, etc.	Cash Balance
General Fund	\$ 118,633.90	\$ 83,906.22	\$ 34,727.68
General Fund Adriatic & New Jersey Avenues Assessment	2,345.59	.....	2,345.59
General Fund Maine & Madison Avenues Assessment	2,340.23	.....	2,340.23
	\$ 123,319.72	\$ 83,906.22	\$ 39,413.50
			83,906.22
			\$ 123,319.72
Water Department	\$ 127,036.88	\$ 8,178.09	\$ 118,858.79
Drainage Bonds	20,615.30	216.17	20,399.13
Paving Bonds and Certificates	46,183.11	16,258.31	29,924.80
Water Bonds	89,794.50	11,183.93	78,610.57
Park Bonds	7,192.00	3,590.86	3,601.14
City Improvement Bonds	6,114.42	19.45	6,094.97
City Hall Bonds	1,399.67	.....	1,399.67
Conduit Bonds	11,872.48	10.00	11,862.48
Fire House Bonds	2,573.15	.....	2,573.15
Lighting Standard Bonds	10,800.50	336.24	10,464.26
Sidewalk Bonds and Certificates	592.78	27.00	565.78
Tallahassee Avenue Fund	836.12	.....	836.12
Paving and Sidewalk Assessment	668.21	.....	668.21
Ventnor Avenue Bonds	12,534.10	194.25	12,339.85
Sidewalk Fund—Redemption Temporary Certificates	110.70	100.00	10.70
Harbor Improvement Bonds	8,448.13	3,915.14	4,532.99
	\$ 346,772.05	\$ 44,029.44	\$ 302,742.61
			44,029.44
			\$ 346,772.05

On deposit in the local banks, as follows:

Atlantic City National Bank	\$ 58,906.64	Second National Bank	38,357.11
Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company	62,835.92	Union National Bank	24,000.00
Boardwalk National Bank	17,600.00		
Chelsea National Bank	21,000.00		\$342,256.11
Equitable Trust Company	17,000.00	Check drawn on Atlantic City National Bank	
Guarantee Trust Company	77,000.00	Outstanding	100.00
Marine Trust Company	25,556.44		
		Total	\$342,156.11

CUSTODIAN OF SCHOOLS

November 5, 1915

	Cash Available	Warrants Paid, etc.	Cash Balance
General School Account	\$ 86,386.83	\$ 45,580.78	\$ 40,806.05
School Bond Account	32,589.13	.....	32,589.13
	\$ 118,975.96	\$ 45,580.78	\$ 73,395.18
			45,580.78
			\$ 118,975.96

On deposit in the local banks as follows:

Atlantic City National Bank	\$ 25,171.43	Second National Bank	2,000.00
Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company	3,000.00	Union National Bank	2,000.00
Boardwalk National Bank	4,000.00		
Chelsea National Bank	2,000.00		\$ 73,440.94
Equitable Trust Company	23,000.00	Checks drawn by Custodian but still outstanding:	
Guarantee Trust Company	3,000.00	No. 8. Edward E. Grosseup—Marine Trust Co. \$	45.76
Marine Trust Company	9,269.51		
			\$ 73,395.18

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. TOWNSEND, Comptroller

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT ON VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

November 11, 1915,

To the Board of Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN:

Pursuant to Law, this Department has audited the books and accounts of the Mercantile Appraiser for the period August 1st to September 30th, 1915; the District Court for the period September 1st to 30th, 1915, and reports on same, as follows:

November 11, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

District Court: September 1st to 30th, 1915.

Dr.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Dockets:
September, 1915\$ 1,021.09

Cr.

By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

Payment to City Treasurer . \$ 679.05
Less amount paid to offset
underpayments in the Apr.,
May, June and July, accts. 11.50

Payments to Sergeant-at
Arms, Constable, etc. \$ 667.55

Overpayment to City Treasurer.....\$ 1.50

November 11, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Mercantile Appraiser. Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, 1915

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Stubs of
License Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's
receipts:

	Collections	Returns
Miscellaneous Licenses	\$ 33,420.25	\$ 33,420.25
Farmer's Permits (86)	5.16	5.16
Blank Bus Badges (2) .....	.20	.20
Blank Auto Badges (12)	1.20	1.20
Vehicle Licenses	2,470.00	2,470.00
Public Rolling Chairs	1,155.00	1,155.00
Private Rolling Chairs	16.00	16.00
Concerts	3,450.00	3,450.00
	\$ 40,517.81	\$ 40,517.81

November 4, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Mayor's Office. September 1st to 30th, 1915.

Dr.

To collections as shown by Stub of Permit Book:
Parade Permits Nos. 141-147\$ 7.00

Cr.

By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

Payment to City Treasurer\$ 7.00

November 4, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Recorder's Court. August 1st to 31st, 1915.

Dr.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Dockets:
August, 1915\$ 924.00

Cr.

By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipt:

Payment to City Treasurer . \$	877.00	
Overpayment to City Treas-		
urer in July, 1915, account	2.66	
Payment to Constable	44.34	
		\$ 924.00

November 4, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Building. September 1st to 30th, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Stubs of
Permit Books.

	Collections	Returns
Building Permits, 5123-5228\$	161.50	\$ 161.50
Gasoline Permits, 347-375..	37.00	37.00
Dry Cleaning Permit, No. 6.,	5.00	5.00
	\$ 203.50	\$ 203.50

November 4, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Bureau of Health. Sept. 1st to 30th, 1915

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Stubs of
License and Permit Books. By returns as shown by City
Treasurer's receipts:

	Collections	Returns
Marriage Licenses, 420-500..	\$ 81.00	\$ 81.00
Plumbing Permits, 510-540	136.75	136.75
Master Plumber License, 77	10.00	10.00
Master Plumber Ex. Fee, 15	5.00	5.00
Case No. 190, Mun. Hos. ..	5.00	5.00
	\$ 237.75	\$ 237.75

November 4, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Highway. September 1st to 30th, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Stubs of
Permit Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's
receipts.

Street Opening Permits Nos. 4178-4197	\$ 266.20	\$ 266.20
W. J. & S. R. R. Co., care of Georgia Avenue	25.00	25.00
Howard Johnson, 4 round corners	10.00	10.00
	\$ 301.20	\$ 301.20

November 4, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Electrical. Sept. 1st to 30th, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Stubs of
Permit Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's
receipts.

	Collections	Returns
Electrical Permits Nos. 9541 9583	\$ 108.50	\$ 108.50
Yearly Permit No. 63	10.00	10.00
Master Electrician's License Nos. 15-27	325.00	325.00
	\$ 443.50	\$ 443.50

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. TOWNSEND, Comptroller.

REPORT OF CITY TREASURER

Atlantic City, N. J., November 5, 1915.

To the President and Members of the Board of Commis-
sioners:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith submit to your honorable body a statement
of the banks, in which are deposited the city moneys in my
possession, at the close of business on November 5, 1915:

Atlantic City National Bank \$ 58,806.64

Guarantee Trust Company	77,000.00
Chelsea National Bank	21,000.00
Second National Bank	38,357.11
Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company.	62,835.92
Marine Trust Company	25,556.44
Union National Bank	24,000.00
Boardwalk National Bank	17,600.00
Equitable Trust Company	17,000.00

Total \$342,156.11

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. HESTON, City Treasurer.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Atlantic City, N. J., November 18, 1915.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Commissioners of
the City of Atlantic City,

GENTLEMEN:

I beg leave to submit the following which is a correct report of all Departments under my supervision for the month of October, 1915:

BUREAU OF POLICE

Chief of Police	Captain of Police
M. B. WOODRUFF	C. S. BARRETT
Captain of Detectives	
R. E. WHALEN	

There have been 190 arrests for various offenses during the past month, 169 males and 21 females.

The total number of days imposed by the Recorder being 1,290. Total amount of fines received by the Recorder,

The total number of meals served to prisoners was 480, at a cost of \$72.00.

DETECTIVE BUREAU

There have been 137 complaints received of goods reported stolen, amounting to \$6,169.35, and recoveries made amounting to \$3,384.35.

The operating expense of the entire Bureau of Police being as follows:

Salaries, October 1 to 16.....\$	6,231.43	
Salaries, October 16 to 31	6,422.76	
		\$ 12,654.19
Pension Fund		294.24
Wellhafer, meals		141.00

DETECTIVE EXPENSES

Herbert	\$	4.14
Luckenbill .....		.80
Rose		9.45
Farley		3.98
Barnshaw		4.10
Whalen		2.62
Scott		11.25
M. B. Wooduff		34.27
DuBois		20.00
Ferretti		3.60
Hodges		2.10
Malseed		1.17
		\$ 97.48

The expenses through the Bureau of Supplies:—

Auto Machine Company	\$	119.33
Brooks & Idler		12.50
Brooks & Idler		46.00
Borton Coal Co.		3.75
Chelsea Ice Co.		6.53
R. G. Edwards .....		.35
Freund Bros.		4.13
V. B. Giffin		4.40
Hall & Gravatt		4.45
Mueller Bros.		8.75
W. S. Patrick .....		.65
Standard Oil Co.		30.00
Western Union Telegraph Co. ..		8.56
		\$ 249.46

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$	12,654.19
Bureau of Supplies		249.40
Pension Fund		294.24
Wellhafer, meals		141.00
Detective Expenses		97.48
		\$ 13,436.31

BUREAU OF FIRE

Chief

WM. J. BLACK

Ass't Chief

GEO. CLUIN

Ass't Chief

CHAS. WHIPPEY

There have been 20 alarms of fire, 4 box alarms and 16 local alarms. The total amount of loss as follows:

Buildings	\$	135.00
Contents		100.00
		\$ 235.00

The cost of operating the above Bureau being as follows:

Salaries, October 1 to 16	\$	6,680.54
Salaries, October 16 to 31		6,706.37
		\$ 13,386.91

The expense through the Bureau of Supplies:—

E. P. Allen .....	\$	.41
Albertson & Young		14.41
American La France Co.		4.26
American La France Co.		35.38
A. C. Gas Co.		24.39
J. L. Baier & Son		21.56
A. B. Brubaker		12.00
M. T. Burns		8.00
Chelsea Hardware Co.		8.00
Chelsea Ice Co.		18.17
Currie Co.		9.46
Eastern Fire Insurance Co.		166.25
A. C. Electric Co.		30.71
Curtis Frambes		232.00
G. C. Godfrey		22.00
Wm. Jones		2.50
Wm. Lewis Co.		172.50
A. D. Manning		35.00
Mathis Vehicle Co. ..		4.63
McAllister Coal Co.		18.00
H. M. Obergfell		29.25
H. M. Obergfell		22.85
S. D. Robinson		2.25
Shoemaker & Busch		12.02
Earl Sitley & Son		496.91
Standard Oil Co.		20.25
States Garage		7.90
Stephany Co.		52.50
Wm. Truax		12.00
W. J. & S. R. R. Co.		1.68
		\$ 1,506.15

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$	13,386.91
Supplies		1,506.15
		\$ 13,893.06

BUREAU OF HEALTH

Health Officer

DR. EDWARD COWARD

There have been 101 nuisances reported to the office of the Inspectors and as a result of notices being served and a final inspection made by the inspectors, the unsanitary conditions were abated.

PLUMBING DEPARTMENT

The following is a full report of the above Department:

Permits issued	38
First Inspections	78
Re-Inspection	16
Special Inspections	31
Final Inspections	54
	179

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The following cases have been reported during the above month:

Typhoid Fever	5
Measles	1
Diphtheria	4
Scarlet Fever	1
Chicken Pox	4
Tuberculosis	6

The cost of operating the Hospital:

Salary of Janitor, etc	\$	30.00
Salary of Janitor, etc.		30.00
		\$ 60.00
Supplies for Hospital:		
Brooks & Idler	\$	6.25
Chelsea Ice Co. ....		.44
Wm. Gordon		3.05
		\$ 9.74

Expense of the Office:

Salaries, October 1 to 16	\$ 572.49	
Salaries, October 16 to 30.....	572.49	
		\$ 1,144.98

Supplies for Office:

Brooks & Idler	\$ 7.50	
Murphy Sons Co.	11.00	
W. S. Patrick	6.00	
Wright Drug Store	70.00	
		\$ 94.50

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 1,144.98	
Salary of Janitor, etc.	60.00	
Supplies, Hospital	9.74	
Supplies, Office	74.50	
		\$ 1,309.22

CREDIT

Plumbing Permits	\$ 56.50	
Marriage Licenses	58.00	
Milk Licenses	356.00	
		\$ 470.50
Balance		\$ 838.72

NARCOTIC CLINIC

Smith, Kline & French Co.	\$ 199.40
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LIGHTING APPROPRIATION

The following bills were paid the Lighting Companies during the past month:

Atlantic City Electric Co.	\$ 1.63
Atlantic City Electric Co.	194.31
Atlantic City Electric Co.	42.81
Atlantic City Electric Co.	4.95
Atlantic City Electric Co.	98.67
Atlantic City Electric Co.	3.48
Atlantic City Electric Co.	2.48
Atlantic City Electric Co.	3,618.98
Atlantic City Electric Co.	3,505.24
Atlantic City Electric Co.	665.21
Atlantic City Electric Co.	9.44
Atlantic City Electric Co.	27.38
Atlantic City Electric Co.	2.37
Atlantic City Electric Co.	9.99
Atlantic City Electric Co.	5.81
Welsbach Street Lighting Co. ...	36.31
Welsbach Street Lighting Co. ...	78.26
Bethlehem Foundry & Mach. Co.	67.50
Franklin Flint & Glass Works.....	20.10
Morris Iron & Steel Co.	143.74
	<hr/> \$ 8,530.66

ELECTRICAL BUREAU

Chief of Bureau, FRANK SHINNEN

The following is a report of the permits issued, inspections made, etc., of the Electrical Bureau for the month of October, 1915. The Bureau has maintained the Fire and Police Telegraph Systems and kept in repair electrical installations in the Comfort Stations along the Boardwalk.

There have been 581 inspections made during the past month:

Inspections on permits	171
Inspections on Theatres	90
Inspections on Old Buildings	239

There have been 92 permits issued, amounting to \$294.50.

The expense through the Bureau of Supplies:

E. P. Allen	\$ 22.52	
E. P. Allen	58.66	
R. G. Edwards	34.75	
Novelty Electric Co.	8.18	
Shoemaker & Busch	6.11	
		\$ 130.22

The expenses of the office:

Pay Roll	\$ 67.17	
Pay Roll	68.02	
A. C. R. R. Co. ....	.76	
W. J. & S. R. R. Co. ....	.38	
Currie Co.	5.15	
Gamewell Fire Alarm Co.	250.00	
H. Muller Mfg. Co.	21.01	
Eldredge Express .....	.60	
Gamewell Fire Alarm Co.	7.50	
W. J. & S. R. R. Co. ....	.51	
Currie Co.	5.20	
Currie Co.	3.70	
Currie Co.	1.95	
		\$ 431.95

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 625.84	
Supplies	130.22	
Miscellaneous	431.95	
		\$ 1,188.01

CREDIT

By Permits	\$ 294.50	
Balance		\$ 893.51

LIFE GUARDS

Chief Beach Surgeon, DR. CHAS. L. BOSSERT

The following are the expenses of the Life Guards during the month of October, 1915:

Pay Roll	\$ 189.96
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Bureau of Supplies:

Empire Towel Supply Co.	\$ 9.70	
Chelsea Ice Co.	10.45	
		\$ 20.15

SUMMARY

Supplies	\$ 20.15	
Salaries	189.96	
		\$ 210.11

BUREAU OF OVERSEER OF POOR

Overseer, GEO. G. ORTLIP

There have been 83 patients visited by the Poor Physicians during the past month. Number of investigations made by Inspector, 97. Number of poor orders issued for aid and relief, 154. There were four persons committed to the Atlantic County Almshouse and one to the Old Folks Home.

Supplies:

Atlantic City Electric Co.	\$.31	
Murphy Sons Co.	1.50	
		\$ 1.81

The expense of the Bureau as follows:

George Ortlip	\$ 133.33	
Old Folks Home	188.60	
Old Folks Home	72.86	
Atlantic County Almshouse	354.65	
Flipping	7.00	
Wilson Dairy Co.	13.94	
Walter Brooks	7.00	
Bourne's Pharmacy	5.30	
W. S. Patrick .....	.50	
E. H. Milne .....	.80	
E. S. Reeds Sons	2.45	
J. T. Shils	15.97	
E. B. Headley	19.94	
S. G. Pipes & Sons	2.94	
J. R. Rapp	7.16	
J. W. Thompson	11.51	
H. B. Higbee	6.55	
Office Rent	25.00	
		\$ 863.50

SUMMARY

Expenses of the Office	\$ 863.50	
Bureau of Supplies	1.81	
		\$ 865.31

BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Chief Inspector—DAVID F. LAWSON

There have been 219 permits issued, amounting to \$311.00 during the above month. The total number of inspections made by the inspectors amounting to 2,073. The approximate cost of the entire building operations amounted to \$169,587.00.

The expense of the office:

David F. Lawson	\$ 8.00	
Bureau of Supplies:		
Atlantic City Gas Co.	\$ 1.26	
R. G. Edwards .....	.25	
Mueller Bros.	3.75	
Palmer Press	5.00	
		\$ 10.26

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 564.50	
Supplies	10.26	
Expenses	8.00	
		\$ 582.76

CREDIT

By Permits	\$ 311.00	
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Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. BARTLETT, Director of Public Safety.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY

Atlantic City, N. J., November 10, 1915.

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the Board of
Commission of the City of Atlantic City, N. J.

GENTLEMEN:

I beg leave to submit the following, which is a correct report of all the departments under the supervision of the Director of Parks and Public Property for the month of October, 1915.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES

LOUIS LIPPMAN, Superintendent

Following are the expenditures for Supplies distributed to the various departments during the month of October, 1915:

Balance on hand September 30, 1915.....	\$ 18,805.92
Appraiser	\$ 1.08
Assessor	9.22
Bartlett	2.15
Boardwalk and Comfort Stations	53.08
Building	26.70
City Clerk	3.00
City Hall	112.68
Comptroller	2.75
District Court	36.25
Electrical	130.22
Fire	1,256.15
Health, Mun. Hos. & Plumb. Dept	296.90
Insurance of Fire Houses	103.75
Life Guards	32.15
Office Supplies (Stock)	29.45
Parks and Playgrounds	9.45
Police	249.15
Poor	46.31
Recorder	25.00
Riddle	17.73
Streets	260.68
Supply Department	8.39
Tax	436.25

Total amount of expenditures \$ 3,148.49

Balance on hand October 31, 1915.....\$ 15,657.43

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

J. B. McGOVERN, Superintendent

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1915.. \$ 4,510.05

Pay Roll—

Albany Avenue	\$ 378.30
Beach Beds	217.80
Inlet	181.95

\$ 778.05

Erection of Locker Rooms and Store House	599.27
Soil	64.64
Freight on Soil	101.95
Tulip Bulbs	52.50
Grass Seed	29.40
Rent for Store House	1.00

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1915 \$ 1,626.81

PRINTING

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1915.....	\$ 4,154.85
Legal Printing:	
Atlantic City Evening Union	69.00
Atlantic City Review	11.40
Atlantic City Press	181.50
Ordinance Printing	3.20
Editing and Printing Com. Journal	175.00

\$ 440.10

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1915.....\$ 3,714.75

PROPERTY

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 3,530.53
Maintenance Gas Lights City Hall \$	7.40
Repairs and Plumbing, City Hall	24.75
Telephones (Bell and Coast)....	139.27
Removing Awnings, City Hall ...	17.40
Furniture and Fixtures	19.50
Repairs to Building	55.33

\$ 263.65

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1915.....\$ 3,266.88

SANITARY

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 12,405.13
Contract for October	4,133.33

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1915

\$ 8,271.80

WATER DEPARTMENT

OFFICE:

Salaries	\$ 786.66
Miscellaneous	100.79

ABSECON PUMPING STATION:

Salaries and Wages	\$ 1,818.23
Management and Repairs:	
Materials	210.25

Pumping Expenses:

Fuel and Hauling	\$ 1,690.66
Supplies	87.46

1,778.12

METER AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:

Salaries and Wages	1,426.76
Management and Repairs:	
Materials	102.74
Construction	542.49
Street Services	323.42

\$ 7,089.46

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

Water Rents	\$ 6,641.63
Street Services	330.33
Sundries	47.00
Management and Repairs	25.35
Construction	110.34
Interest	12.48
Penalties	437.85

\$ 7,604.98

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Management and Repairs	\$ 3,565.43
Construction	542.49
Pumping Expenses	2,658.12
Street Services	323.42

\$ 7,089.46

Number of Services ordered	14
Number of Services placed	15
Number of Meters set	19
Number of Meters reset	3
Number of Meters removed and repaired	60
Number of Hydrants repaired	12
Number of Hydrants set	1
Number of Leaks repaired	27
Pipe Laid, 12 inch	684 ft
Pipe Laid, 8 inch	1214 ft
Pipe Laid, 6 inch	372 ft
Pipe Laid, 4 inch	54 ft

\$100,000 BOND ISSUE

Pipe, etc.	\$ 349.32
Meters	762.25
Meter Box Tops	112.50
Freight	71.08

\$ 1,295.15

\$200,000.00 DOUGHTY POND BOND ISSUE

Salaries:	
Inspectors	\$ 562.00
Laborers	29.53
	\$ 591.53
Contract, E. L. Bader	9,408.81
Car Fare, Van Gilder	6.20
Miscellaneous	7.50

\$ 10,014.04

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY BACHARACH,

Director, Department Parks and Public Property.

FINANCIAL REPORT, DEPT. OF STREETS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

FOR MONTH ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1915

J. B. THOMPSON, Director.

J. J. LASCHIVER, Sec.

STREETS

Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 36,915.93
Bills	1,267.37
Payrolls	7,060.75
Balance	\$ 8,328.12
Balance	\$ 28,587.81

BOARDWALK

Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 9,759.17
Bills	34.78
Payrolls	1,702.55
Balance	\$ 1,737.38
Balance	\$ 8,021.84

COMFORT

Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 3,454.12
Bills	59.13
Payrolls	688.20
Balance	\$ 747.33
Balance	\$ 2,706.79

BOARDWALK ILLUMINATION

Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 6,861.09
Bills	1,471.66
Balance	\$ 5,389.43

BOARDWALK DECKING

Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 13,037.25
Bills	16.25
Balance	\$ 13,021.00

ENGINEERING

Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 500.00
Bills	117.33
Balance	\$ 382.68

BULKHEADS

Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 3,277.33
Bills	79.94
Balance	\$ 3,197.39

DRAINAGE

Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 20,605.40
Bills	302.17
Balance	\$ 20,303.23

PAVING (Baltic Avenue)

Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 38,465.12
Bills	13,345.44
Balance	\$ 25,119.68

PAVING (South Carolina)

Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 1,302.01
Balance	\$ 1,302.01

PAVING (Aberdeen)

Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 1,810.71
Balance	\$ 1,810.71

PAVING (Delaware & Maryland)

Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 1,431.42
Receipts—Sale of Bonds	2,000.00
	\$ 3,431.42
Bills	2,922.87
Balance	\$ 508.55

CITY IMPROVEMENT

Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 6,235.64
Balance	\$ 6,235.64

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT

Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	\$ 8,448.13
Bills	3,859.64
Payrolls	125.00
	\$ 3,984.64
Balance	\$ 4,463.49

Respectfully Submitted,

J. B. THOMPSON, Director.

SOLVING ENGINEERING PROBLEMS AT DOUGHTY POND

After overcoming engineering problems that have seemed at times utterly baffling the task of clearing the Doughty Pond, back of Absecon, for the storage of three million gallons of water has started on its final stage. Director Bacharach, of the Department of Parks and Public Property, within whose jurisdiction this great work falls, and Chief Engineer and Superintendent Van Gilder, of the Bureau of Water, have been working for months on the details of the immense operation and now feel that they will have clear sailing in the future.

The mammoth slack-line excavator, that was installed several months ago to clear the pond to a sandy and gravelly bottom, has not been permitted to go ahead with its task because of the risk of discoloring the water supply so long as this supply was being drawn from the Doughty Pond. This happened last Summer through the carelessness of some workmen and Director Bacharach was determined that it should not happen again. But the necessity for suspending work created a problem that the engineers have been working on ever since and has finally been solved.

A coffer dam, about 1200 feet in length, has been constructed across

the pond from bank to bank and about one-third distance back from the great concrete dam and spillway. A flume, 2000 feet long, has been constructed extending from the clear water that has banked up against the coffer dam to the intake of the conduit that leads from the pond to the pumping station. This flume is a wooden structure 10 feet wide by 3 feet in depth, made of tongued and grooved pine lumber, resting on a pile foundation and heavily braced and bolted. It cost about \$12,000 to build.

A temporary lake, or pond, has formed back of the coffer dam and when all is in readiness, in a few days, the water will be turned into the flume and conveyed thence to the pumping station without any danger of discoloration. This temporary pond is fed by the upper Doughty Pond and the water shed back of the lower pond. This pond is now filling up, the water being already above the level of the flume and by the time this is read the lower pond will be ready for drainage. When this operation has been completed the giant excavator will begin its task of clearing the pond of the mass of stumps and fallen timber, overlaid with muck to a depth of several feet.

The clearing of this first section of

the pond below the coffer dam will involve an excavation of about 250,000 cubic yards of material and will increase the storage capacity 50,000 gallons at the present level. But with the water raised to the height of the new dam the extra storage will be 100,000,000 gallons. When this operation has been completed the coffer dam will be moved back another 1,500 feet, the flume also being carried back and the excavation of the second section will then begin. When the pond has been entirely cleared the storage capacity will be 300,000,000 gallons—enough to supply the city's needs for many years to come.

There are so many new and novel engineering problems involved in this work that it is impossible, at this time, to form any estimate as to the length of time that will be required to complete the total operation nor even its approximate cost. The small amount of work performed by the excavator last Summer revealed a wholly unexpected condition. The swamp, instead of being composed of the usual meadow muck and decayed vegetable matter, was found to be the scene of a submerged forest, many of the trees being of immense size. These cannot be handled by the buckets, but must be hauled out by chains, a slow and laborious work.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

APPROPRIATIONS—For the Month of November, 1915

	Available	Expended during November, 1915	Balance Nov. 30, 1915
Boardwalk	\$ 8,021.84	\$ 1,964.26	\$ 6,057.58
Boardwalk Decking	13,021.00		13,021.00
Boardwalk Illumination	5,389.43	1,522.04	3,867.39
Building Department	407.80	8.85	398.95
Comfort Stations	2,706.79	745.86	1,960.93
Department Supplies	15,943.81	2,087.12	13,856.69
Detectives	1,073.24		1,073.24
Electrical	3,374.99	724.98	2,650.01
Election Expense	360.00	84.00	276.00
Engineering	382.68	61.17	321.51
Fire	27,772.78	13,420.51	14,352.27
Health	4,265.59	1,210.48	3,055.11
Hospital	10,000.00	3,000.00	7,000.00
Interest on Bonds	116,091.33	2,602.38	113,488.95
Interest on Temporary Loans	2,464.32	796.67	1,667.65
Lighting	18,444.91	6,150.26	12,294.65
Legal Expenses	584.21	220.00	364.21
Firemens Pension Fund	56.84		56.84
Municipal Band	101.78	49.50	52.28
Bills Payable	70,000.00	70,000.00	
Expert Accounting	1,400.00		1,400.00
City School Tax	201,891.67		201,891.67
Special District School Tax	77,754.00		77,754.00
Sinking Fund	147,500.00		147,500.00
Life Guards	223.95	6.66	217.29
Sinking Fund, Paving Assessment	1,739.08	1,739.08	
Pure Food	315.62		315.62
Electrolytic Survey	2,500.00		2,500.00
Flower Experiment	121.18	95.50	25.68
Refund of Fines, Assessments, etc.	937.25	21.11	916.14
Contingent Expense	3,958.14	97.50	3,860.64
State School Tax	251,807.75		251,807.75
County Tax	308,676.17		308,676.17
Public Recreation	465.51	3.00	462.51
Bulkheads at Street Ends	3,197.39	182.66	3,014.73
Deferred Bills	16.96		16.96
Disposition of Dogs	412.48	31.00	381.48
Public Library	6,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00
Parks and Playgrounds	3,023.01	437.05	2,585.96
Police	31,561.48	13,579.53	17,981.90
Poor	3,898.99	994.07	2,954.92
Printing	3,714.75	356.28	3,358.47
Property	3,266.88	718.81	2,548.07
Salaries	21,593.18	9,787.77	11,805.41
Sanitary	8,271.80	4,133.33	4,138.47
Streets	28,587.81	8,111.42	20,476.39
Surety Bonds	1,072.00	395.00	677.00
	\$ 1,414,370.39	\$ 146,337.90	\$ 1,268,032.49
Water Department	87,329.06	29,183.52	58,145.54
	\$ 1,501,699.45	\$ 175,521.42	\$ 1,326,178.03
			175,521.42
			\$ 1,501,699.45

BOND ACCOUNTS

	Available	Expended during Nov., 1915	Balance Nov. 30, 1915
Paving Maryland and Delaware Avenues	\$ 2,108.55	\$ 2,103.89	\$ 4.66
Paving Baltic Avenue, etc.	25,119.68	13,008.48	12,111.20
Paving South Carolina and Virginia Avenues	1,302.01		1,302.01
Paving Aberdeen	1,810.71		1,810.71
Water Bonds—Doughty Pond	18,287.63	16,647.54	1,640.09
“ “ \$160,000	2,103.50		2,103.50
“ “ \$75,000	37,398.22		37,398.22
“ “ \$100,000	3,513.13	962.25	2,550.88
“ “ Arctic	15,139.95		15,139.95
“ “ Baltic	184.46		184.46
“ “ 48-in. Main	242.36		242.36
“ “ \$350,000 48in. Main	381.75		381.75

ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

City Park—Acct. \$500,000	5,595.77	2,797.94	2,797.83
“ “ \$175,000	2,084.96		2,084.96
“ “ Inlet	26.74		26.74
“ “ Sunset Avenue	88.42		88.42
“ “ Albany Avenue	323.20		323.20
Drainage Bonds	20,303.23	8.33	20,294.90
Sidewalks	501.62	389.15	112.47
City Improvement Bonds	1,506.91		1,506.91
City Improvement Bonds—\$47,000	4,565.86		4,565.86
Lighting Standard Bonds—Boardwalk	8,633.51		8,633.51
Lighting Standard Bonds—\$10,000	1,829.65	215.85	1,613.80
Conduit Bonds	11,862.48	5,032.23	6,830.25
City Hall Bonds	1,399.67		1,399.67
Ventnor Avenue Bonds	12,339.85	400.00	11,939.85
Fire House—California Avenue	2,573.15		2,573.15
Harbor Improvement Bonds	4,463.49	2,365.95	2,097.54
	\$ 185,690.46	\$ 43,931.61	\$ 141,758.85
			43,931.61
			\$ 185,690.46

BOARD OF EDUCATION ACCOUNTS

Schools—Special	\$ 558.97	\$	\$ 558.97
“ General	79,968.92	66,806.20	13,162.72
	\$ 80,527.89	\$ 66,806.20	\$ 13,721.69
			66,806.20
			\$ 80,527.89
School Bonds—\$160,000	\$400.00	\$	\$ 400.00
“ “ \$29,000	2,674.32		2,674.32
“ “ \$120,000 and \$10,000	26.91		26.91
“ “ Texas	5,302.38		5,302.38
“ “ Indiana	118.51		118.51
“ “ Massachusetts	7,684.48		7,684.48
“ “ Brighton	15,166.88	3,399.82	11,767.06
	\$ 31,373.48	\$ 3,399.82	\$ 27,973.66
			3,399.82
			\$ 31,373.48

RECEIPTS DURING MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1915

Tax Collector: General Fund			
Current Taxes	\$ 61,291.06		
Delinquent Taxes	13,907.42		
Paving Assessments	1,144.94		
Sidewalk Assessments	93.86		
		\$ 76,437.28	
Recorder's Fines		686.58	
District Court Costs		599.81	
Mercantile Licenses:			
Rolling Chairs	1.00		
Vehicles	515.00		
Miscellaneous	768.96		
			1,284.96
City Clerk:			
Liquor Licenses	300.00		
Dog Licenses	4.00		
Dog Redemptions	3.00		
Blank Dog Tags	1.00		
			308.00
Bureau of Health and Vital Statistics:			
Plumbers' Permits	190.00		
Marriage Licenses	42.00		
Milk Permits	30.00		
			262.00
Electrical Bureau:			
Permits for Electricity	179.50		
Erection of Poles	10.00		
Moving Picture Operators	5.00		
Miscellaneous	100.00		
			294.50
Bureau of Highways:			
Street Openings	244.53		
Excess Street Openings	36.24		
Sale of Street Dirt	93.00		
W. J. & S. R. R. Care Georgia Avenue	25.00		
Sale of Curved Corners	7.56		
			406.33

Building Department:			
Building Permits	334.00		
Storage of Combustibles	28.50		
Erection of Signs	38.00		
			400.50
Overseer of Poor—Refund Burial Expense Geo. Bray			21.96
Telephone Calls			6.65
Rent of City Property:			
Vesper Boat Club	12.50		
A. C. Motorcycle Club	12.50		
T. H. French—Wharf	40.00		
			65.00
		\$	80,773.57
Bills Payable			150,000.00
Total General Fund		\$	230,773.57
Water Department:			
Water Rents—Current	\$ 2,216.38		
Water Rents—Delinquent	59.56		
Street Service	206.25		
General Water Receipts	11.00		
Miscellaneous	194.46		
Total Water Fund		\$	2,687.65
BOND ACCOUNTS			
Park Bonds—Acc. \$500,000		\$	5,093.75
Paving Certificates—Maryland and Delaware Avenues			1,600.00
Total Bond Funds		\$	6,693.75
SCHOOL ACCOUNTS—GENERAL			
State Appropriation	\$ 6,951.20		
Interest on Deposits—Marine	26.42		
Return Premium on Insurance	1.44		
Tuition Fees	85.00		
Sale of old books	26.00		
			7,090.06
Bills Payable			40,000.00
Total School Accounts		\$	47,090.06
SUMMARY			
General Fund	\$ 230,773.57		
Water Fund	2,687.65		
Bond Accounts	6,693.75		
School Accounts—General	47,090.06		
Total Receipts		\$	287,245.03
Respectfully submitted,		B. M. TOWNSEND, Comptroller.	
ALBERT BEYER, Director of Revenue and Finance			

COMMISSION MEETINGS IN BRIEF

November 4, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent, (0).

Writ of Certiorari from the New Jersey Supreme Court: Issac Weisenthal, Prosecutor, vs. The City of Atlantic City and American-La France Fire Engine Company, Inc., Defendants. Referred to the City Solicitor.

Subpoena, Resp. Sub. and Ticket between John F. Craig and Roebing Realty Co., Referred to City Solicitor.

Bill of Daniel H. V. Bell, City Clerk, amount \$84.00, ordered paid.

Ordinances No. 44 and 45 passed first reading.

Public hearing to be held on Ordinance No. 44, Nov. 18, 1915, at 3.00 P. M.

Ordinance No. 43 passed second reading.

Transfer of liquor license of Edward J. Sowney to James McMullin, at No. 1931 Baltic Avenue, granted.

November 11, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

Following surety bonds approved and filed:

M. T. Rose, \$5,000.00

Francis Joseph Waldmayer, \$1,000.00.

Charles H. Parsons, \$10,000.00.

W. G. MacDonald, \$5,000.00.

Winfield Kirk, \$1,000.00.

Francis W. Gleisner, \$1,000.00.

Charles C. Fortner, \$10,000.00.

James Ballentine, \$5,000.00.

Zachary T. Baldwin, \$5,000.00.

John W. Hackney, \$5,000.00.

David F. Lawson, \$5,000.00.

B. M. Townsend, \$25,000.00.

Stanley B. Johnson, \$10,000.00.

Lewis L. Mathis, \$25,000.00.

Loraine Melcher, \$1,000.00.

Surety bond of Daniel H. V. Bell, City Clerk, in amount of \$10,000.00 approved and filed with City Comptroller.

City Comptroller authorized and directed to make payment to the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co., in the sum of \$5,000.00.

City Engineer's certificate No. 3002 setting forth that the Hill Construction Co. completed its contract for paving Maryland and Delaware Avenues, approved.

City Engineer in preparing final estimate in favor of Dykes & Smith for construction of jetty at Tennessee Avenue, authorized to make deductions, etc.

Director of Streets and Public Improvements authorized to purchase various properties for the widening of Ventnor Avenue.

Title of Ordinance No. 44 stricken out.

Ordinance No. 41 passed third reading.

Hearing of charges filed against Kirk Loveland and John Conover. Charges dismissed.

Kirk Loveland appointed Supervisor of Boardwalk for a period of one year at a salary of \$1,500 per year.

Following transfers of liquor licenses referred to the Director of Public Safety: Barnay Koban to Max A. Williams, Boardwalk and Kentucky Ave.; Fred Schimpf to Frank E. Thomas, 630 Atlantic Ave.; David Holland to Otto W. Manz, 728 Atlantic Ave.

Retail petition of John Wark, 1931 Arctic Avenue., referred to the Director of Public Safety.

Transfer petition of James J. Kenny to Frank L. Hay for sale of liquors at the American Hotel, South New York Avenue, granted.

November 18, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

Wm. B. Dill appointed member of Committee of American Defense Society.

Ventnor City tax notice for year 1915 in sum of \$235.68 referred to the Director of Parks and Public Property.

Bill read from Edmund C. Gaskill, Jr., in amount of \$1,402.73 for services rendered as City Recorder from January 1st, 1915, to July 22d, 1915. Referred to City Solicitor and City Comptroller.

City Clerk read an Action at Law, Complaint from the New Jersey Supreme Court: Martin E. Keffer, Plaintiff, vs. Atlantic City, Defendant. Referred to the City Solicitor.

City of Atlantic City to borrow on its note or notes a sum not exceeding \$100,000 at a rate of interest not to exceed 4 per cent.

City Comptroller authorized to pay two certain judgments now of record against City of Atlantic City, one in favor of Warren Bros. in sum of \$69,734.45, and the other in favor of Lockwood & Cherry in sum of \$3,142.38, with costs and interest and to pay at this time sum of \$37,398.22 now available.

Director of Parks and Public Property and his engineers authorized to issue extra work orders covering the cleaning and grubbing of submerged area of Lower Doughty Pond in a sum not to exceed \$10,000.00.

City Comptroller authorized to make settlement with Hill Dredging Co. for paving Maryland and Delaware Avenues, without deduction on account of liquidated damages.

Liquidated damages in amount of \$44.40 to be deducted from final estimate of Dykes & Smith, Contractors, for reconstruction of Tennessee Ave. jetty.

City Engineer's Certificate No. 3003 setting forth that Dykes & Smith completed contract for reconstruction of jetty at Ocean end of Tennessee Avenue, approved.

John L. Spogle, Municipal Editor, instructed to go to Chicago for purpose of study and report on a system of Municipal Publicity.

Farmers' Supply and Product Company awarded contract for collection of garbage and dead animals in Atlantic City from September 1, 1916 to August 31, 1921.

City Clerk authorized to notify James Ferry & Sons, nc., that unless the contract with Atlantic City for construction of extensions to Drainage System is filed before 12 o'clock noon, Nov. 24, 1915, the certified check in amount of \$5,000 shall be forfeited.

President Riddle advises that city moneys be properly protected by various banks posting collateral instead of surety bonds.

Ordinance No. 46 passed first reading.

Ordinance No. 45, amended and passed second reading as amended.

Following transfers of liquor licenses referred to the Director of Public Safety: Celia Farkas to Harry May, 2400 Pacific Avenue; Leon Reinstine to John McConnell, S. E. Cor. Arkansas and Atlantic Avenues.

November 24, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent, (0).

Notice of levy on the rights, titles, moneys and credits in the hands of the City of Atlantic City due United Paving Company in re judgment Atlantic Circuit Court, Atlantic City Lumber Company vs. United Paving Company. Received and filed.

Franchise tax assessment by State Board of Assessors against the Central Passenger Railway Co. in amount of \$1,116.04, reduced to \$74.39.

City to borrow on its note or notes \$100,000 at rate of interest not to exceed 3 per cent, and resolutions adopted by Commissioners at meetings held May 13, and November 18, 1915, relating to same, rescinded.

City Comptroller authorized to pay salary for Recorder into the Court of Chancery in an action to be instituted by the City Solicitor.

Director of Parks and Public Property and his engineers to issue extra work orders for clearing and grubbing submerged area of Lower Doughty Pond, etc., and resolution adopted November 18, 1915, relating to same, rescinded.

Director of Streets and Public Improvements to advertise for the sale of all street dirt collected by the City of Atlantic City.

Ordinance No. 46 passed second reading.

Following transfers of liquor licenses referred to Director of Public Safety: Reid & Daniels to Black & Melcheorre, N. E. Cor. Med. and N. North Carolina Aves.; Milburn H. Garrison to George A. Peters, S. E. Cor. North Carolina and Arctic Aves.

Following transfers of licenses granted: Fred. Schimpf, to Frank E. Thomas, 630 Atlantic Ave.; Barnay Koban to Max A. Williams, Boardwalk and Kentucky Ave.; David Holland to Otto W. Manz, 728 Atlantic Ave.

Attest:

DANIEL H. V. BELL, City Clerk.

SUGGESTIONS ON

MUNICIPAL PUBLICITY

(Continued from Page Three)

to a copy of the Journal by mail. By publishing these cards—a privilege that should also be extended to the merchants, financial institutions and amusement enterprises—as “ads” and creating a subscription list the Journal would be complying with the requirements of the postal service necessary to its admission to the privileges of being mailed as second class matter, which would result in a large saving in postage. The “ads” should be of uniform size and arranged in alphabetical order. These cards would furnish desired information to the traveling public and would give valuable publicity to the local hotel and business interests.

That the Municipal Editor send out

at frequent intervals sketches and photographs illustrative of Atlantic City life to a selected list of newspapers with notification to the editors that the service is gratuitous and inviting the latter to call on the Municipal Editor for information relative to the city, its institutions and interests. But this service should not conflict nor interfere with the existing regular news service maintained by correspondents, which is of enormous value to the city.

That posters and illustrated booklets be sent out to hotels and ticket offices; that bids for making the plates for these posters and booklets be invited from artists and engraving firms and that the printing be done in Atlantic City.

That copies of the Municipal Journal be regularly mailed to taxpayers of the city and to out-of-town investors and property owners.

That an Information Bureau be

maintained in the office of the Municipal Journal and that an invitation be extended in all printed matter sent out to call on this office for information concerning Atlantic City, its hotels and institutions.

That at least four pages be added to the present size of the Journal to afford more room for illustrations and letter press. The city advertising now being carried by the Journal places it on practically a self-sustaining basis and the cost of additional pages would be small.

That the title of the official newspaper be changed to “The Municipal Journal of Atlantic City,” “The City Record,” or, probably best of all, plain “Atlantic City.” The present title is generally criticised as cumbersome, indefinite and confusing.

The cost of carrying out the foregoing recommendations would be small and the opportunity for a wider influence would be large.

ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT



(SUMMER) A SECTION OF THE BEACH

THE NATION'S PLAYGROUND



(WINTER) EASTER SUNDAY ON THE BOARDWALK

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND ROSTER OF CITY OFFICIALS

WILLIAM RIDDLE Mayor and Director of Department of Public Affairs

Secretary to the MayorALBERT BEYER, Jr.
 City SolicitorTHEODORE W. SCHIMPF
 Assistant City SolicitorJAMES M. SHEEN
 City ClerkDANIEL H. V. BELL
 Assistant City ClerkDAVID H. PORTER, Jr.

ALBERT BEYER Director of Department of Revenue and Finance

City TreasurerA. M. HESTON
 CashierCHARLES H. PARSONS
 ComptrollerB. M. TOWNSEND
 Mercantile AppraiserCHARLES C. FORTNER
 Tax CollectorLEWIS L. MATHIS
 AssessorsA. M. RUFFU, Jr., Pres.; WALTER J. McDEVITT; J. J. MAHONEY
 Field MenJOHN LEEDS, J. FRIES SMITH
 Secretary to AssessorsH. W. CAIN

WILLIAM H. BARTLETT Director of Department of Public Safety

SecretaryLEWIS T. GLENN
 Chief of PoliceMALCOLM B. WOODRUFF
 Captain of PoliceC. S. BARRETT
 Captain of DetectivesRICHARD E. WHALEN
 Chief of Fire DepartmentWILLIAM J. BLACK
 Assistant ChiefsCHARLES WHIPPEY and GEORGE CLUIN
 Health OfficerDR. EDWIN H. COWARD
 Overseer of the PoorGEORGE ORTLIP
 Police SurgeonDR. J. T. BECKWITH
 Beach SurgeonDR. CHARLES L. BOSSERT
 Building InspectorDAVID F. LAWSON
 Assistant Building InspectorJ. W. BIDDLE
 Chief ElectricianFRANK SHINNEN

HARRY BACHARACH . . Director of Department of Parks and Public Property

Secretary and Supt. Bureau of SuppliesLOUIS LIPPMAN
 Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Bureau of WaterLINCOLN VAN GILDER
 Assistant Chief EngineerLOUIS C. MANZ
 CashierSTANLEY B. JOHNSON

J. B. THOMPSON . . . Director of Department of Streets and Public Improvement

SecretaryJ. J. LASCHIVER
 City EngineerJOHN W. HACKNEY
 Street SupervisorZACHARY T. BALDWIN
 Assistant SupervisorDAVID R. BARRETT
 Superintendent of BoardwalkKIRK LOVELAND

RECORDER'S COURT

JudgeEDMUND C. GASKILL, Jr.
 ClerkFRANCIS J. WALDMAYER

DISTRICT COURT

JudgeFRANK SMATHERS
 ClerkWILLIAM L. RISLEY
 Sergeant-at-ArmsD. S. BROWN

ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY

Vol. III—No. 6)

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

January, 1916.)

PLANNING IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE COMING YEAR---Tentative Programs Outlined by the Directors of Departments

With the advent of the fourth year of Commission Government in Atlantic City the Commissioners are taking a look ahead, firm in the conviction that this system of municipal administration has made good and calls for no defense nor vindication. The achievements during the few years of its existence speak for themselves and are known to every open-minded, thoughtful citizen of the resort. These will be summarized in a later issue of this publication, not as an argument, but as a matter of record. At this time the Commissioners are planning to complete work already under way and to inaugurate such additional improvements as the financial conditions will permit.

While a comprehensive program of improvements has been worked out in practically every department much of this program will have to await a more auspicious time in the city's finances than the present to be put into execution. It is recognized by all of the Commissioners that the city must go slow on bond issues and they purpose resorting to them only in cases of urgency until the wave of prosperity that is anticipated by everyone during the coming Summer season shall have made money easier in the municipal exchequer, as well as in individual purses.

The Commissioners, as well as every progressive citizen, realizes that a pleasure resort must furnish attractions that will keep it abreast, if not ahead, of every possible rival for public patronage else it will lag and be passed in the race for prosperity. It cannot hang back and suspend expenditures entirely for betterments until its treasury recuperates as can a manufacturing, commercial or agricultural community. It is keenly watched by many rivals and would-be rivals for any sign of faltering in the race for popular favor. Atlantic City will keep in the front during the coming year as it has almost since its foundation. Every improvement that appeals to the comfort and pleasure of the visitor will be carried out, and there are ample funds to fulfill this pledge. But many things that are desirable, but not essential, will have to await the coming of the wave of prosperity that seems to be on the way.

A case in point is furnished in Director Bartlett's Department of Public Safety. Mr. Bartlett is anxious to expand and readjust the equipment in both the bureaus of police and fire, especially in the establishment of fire

houses South of Atlantic avenue, the erection of a sub-police station at Albany avenue on city-owned property and the construction of a fire-proof building for the protection of the fire and police alarm systems. But he recognizes that, while these improvements are really needed, they are not absolutely essential at this time and can be held in abeyance until a more auspicious time for the issuance of bonds.

Director Bacharach's Department of Parks and Public Property has much work in hand that must be pushed to a conclusion and for which, in a large measure, funds have been already provided. Practically all of this work is essential because it concerns the water supply, the ridding of the city of the offensive garbage plant and the provision of recreation and beauty spots for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors.

The comprehensive plans for the storage of an immense reserve of water at Doughty Pond, above Absecon, which have been elaborated by Director Bacharach and Chief Engineer Van Gilder during the past couple of years, will be pushed a long way towards completion. It is proposed to connect the Lower Doughty Pond and the pumping station with a 48-inch conduit, a distance of 9500 feet, at a cost of from \$75,000 to \$125,000, according to the material chosen. It is also proposed to improve the artesian well system in the vicinity of the pumping station at an approximate cost of \$6,000. Extensions to the distributing system within the city will be made as building operations may require.

Director Bacharach will recommend that the 20-inch Arctic avenue main be extended along the beach front to Oriental avenue, connecting with the mains at the head of Atlantic, Euclid, Pacific and Oriental avenues and Dewey Place with the objects of equalizing the pressure and giving better fire protection to the upper section of the city. These improvements will cost, approximately, \$20,000. The erection of a million-gallon standpipe in the Inlet section, at an approximate cost of \$40,000, will also be recommended.

The installation of the high pressure fire main under the Boardwalk will be affected during the year. This will extend from Massachusetts to Missouri avenue with laterals on Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Arkansas, and such other side streets as may be advisable, from the

Boardwalk to Pacific avenue. The pressure will be supplied, for the time being, at least, by the pumps of various beach front hotels, connections being made for this purpose with the main.

The work of clearing and dredging the Lower Doughty Pond will be continued. A chlorine gas apparatus for sterilizing the water supply will be purchased at an approximate cost of \$1,000.

A solution of the garbage problem has already been found and the plant will be removed from the city to Crab Island, in Great Bay, fully ten miles from the limits of the city.

Plans for the extension of what might be called the ornamental and recreational division of Mr. Bacharach's department and, by the way, one of the most important in a pleasure resort, have been perfected since the closing of the Summer season and will be carried out as far as finances will permit. These contemplate the perfection of the playground and athletic field at the Inlet Park and, if possible, the construction of public docks along the water front of the park. It is also proposed to enlarge the present base ball park at Kentucky and Adriatic avenue, which can be done at small expense as the city owns an entire block adjacent to the present ball park. Plans have been drawn and discussed for the construction of a swimming pool on one of these blocks.

There are three blocks of playgrounds on the West Side. A skating pond was created on one of these blocks last month, which proved a success and it is thought that a swimming pool may be constructed at no great expense which could be converted into a skating rink during the cold months. It is proposed to move the present playground at Albany and Atlantic avenues to the large triangular piece of ground owned by the city at Sunset and Boston avenues. The street-end flower beds will probably be increased in number. The large flower garden on the outside of the Boardwalk at the foot of Michigan avenue has been planted and will be in bloom, it is expected, by the coming of the Easter season.

No change is contemplated by Superintendent Lippman in the present efficient working of the Bureau of Supplies.

Director Thompson, of the Department of Streets and Public Improvements, has rather an extensive program (Concluded on Page Five)

EDUCATING CHILDREN FOR BUSINESS CAREERS—Practical Suggestions of Jacob Gimbel to Home and School League

The Home and School League of this and other American cities is an association of public school teachers and the parents of scholars formed for the purpose of keeping the fathers and mothers in touch with school methods and with the object of promoting co-operation between the teachers and parents in watching and developing the aptitudes of pupils toward their life work as they may crop out.

In Atlantic City these associations are maintained by the different school districts and have proved of great value to the children and parents and have aided the teachers in the development of character and in bringing out the natural bent of the pupils towards their future careers.

The Philadelphia league has broadened the scope of its work in behalf of the children, through the initiative and co-operation of merchants and manufacturers, to the undertaking of the actual, practical education of the boys and girls in business and business methods and, in the opinion of Mayor Riddle, this is a phase of the subject that is well worth study on the part of the local associations. Mr. Jacob Gimbel, one of the merchant princes of the Quaker City, who was foremost in inaugurating this plan of education, recently addressed the Philadelphia League on the subject of "What can the school and home do to prepare a pupil for self-support?" and his eloquent remarks are as pertinent to parents, pupils and teachers in Atlantic City as in his own town. In part, they were as follows:

It is more foolish than easy to condemn our plan, or any plan of education. It may be that plans and curriculums must change; it probably is true that at times they should change, but let the changes be those of development, and let them not be those of destruction. Our thoughts are chiefly concerned, for the time being, on the development of the daughter of the family, if she shall be fitted for life. For business a while—for business always, if she be a bachelor girl—for business, and then for marriage, if she is to round her life out in that way. What will make her useful? What will make her happy? And the answer to both questions is "discipline." It is always a sad thing when one hears of a disciplinary study being eliminated from a school or college. As a great big proposition, we don't learn a great deal at school, after all. We, at most, simply learn how to learn and if, to that faculty of development, we have discipline worked into the very warp and woof of our being, we have gotten all that a school can give.

The business girl is a comparatively recent development. She has the handicap of the ages that held women down. Her present achievements are the result of magnificent evolution, and it is safe to believe that she has

almost lived down this handicap of the past. The American woman today is a marvel. She is wonderful in her development; in her larger mentality; in her power to achieve; in her patience; in her intuition, and more and more each year, in her determination. What she owes to the past does not trouble her, what the future shall owe to her does not stagger her; but the fine problems of the day (and the problems of a woman's life are many and worrying, if not as complicated as a man's) are met with a splendid determination and a radiant faith that may remove mountains.

The speaker dwelt on the importance of the fundamentals of education, the ability to spell and add correctly, in preparing for a business career, and proceeded.

If teachers could visit business houses, could talk with the heads of business houses—and visits in season would be welcomed in most places—they might find new ways in which to help the girl's development. I wish all here could realize how sincerely I mean this statement; that more and more employers—merchants and mill men—are giving attention to the welfare and well-being of their help.

I know manufacturers who, in their own quiet and several ways, are giving their thought and time and money, unostentatiously, unknown to the great, big world, in determined effort to help and develop young people for their life's work. How else will things be kept going? We have not the old-fashioned apprentice system, even in the trades nowadays, and we never had in the stores as they have in England and Ireland. Therefore, it lays very largely with employers to instil thoroughness, and to stimulate to new endeavor. Now then, if employers are doing that, as we might say, in addition to their duties, the school can certainly make such work more of its duty.

In the Fall of 1914 a course of salesmanship was introduced in the William Penn High School as a part of the school curriculum. In October (1914) a group of sixteen girls came to the Gimbel store. They spent the fore part of the day in the High School, reporting to the store at 12.30, working every day. The second group of sixteen came to us in February, and report at the store three days a week—attending school the other three days. Both classes have shown marked ability in their work, not only in acquiring the system of the store, but in learning the merchandise. Lectures are given from time to time on merchandise of various kinds, and these girls seemed as anxious to know about it as they are about lessons they must know in order to graduate. They will give two years to the work, the third and fourth years at school.

Buyers that have had these girls ask for them again, which speaks for itself as to what they know and how

much they can help. They attribute the success to the girls' education plus the schools' co-operation during the period of this probationary employment. And this fine guardianship can be, to a large extent, continued. The young women are paid a certain sum each week. The schools will find us disposed to continue our co-operation in the furtherance of this plan, as now being carried out, to the limit of our capacity. If this plan has worked with us—and it most assuredly has worked well—why not widen its scope? Why not get more employers to co-operate? Employers in many lines? Employers are not all perfect, but every employer is appreciative of good work and the carefulness that lessens annoyance and loss.

For what do employers seek when we engage an experienced person? Honesty, good character, control of disposition, energy; to some extent, initiative; and withal, TACT. "Tact is the thing that makes the doing of anything a success. It is the diplomacy of life. It is the quick effacing of yourself when the other person wants to shine. It is the quick seeing of the attitude of the customer. "Tact" presents goods to their very best advantage—understand, please, that "tact" can be, and must be, absolutely honest, absolutely fair, and must not lead the user of it to tricks or chicanery.

I remember once my father had a horse to sell and he sent one of us boys to bring it out that a customer might see it. The horse was led to the pavement. My brother stepped on the pavement and the horse stood with his front feet in the gutter. Now, that position of a horse is not one that makes a good showing. You know, the hope of a horse is that its head and shoulders should be up, and, as a matter of fact, the other end was up. Although the horse was a pretty good one, it didn't look well ditched, and father didn't sell it. He didn't make any to-do about it and apparently the incident had passed. But a little later, he called us to him and explained that showing a horse that way was simply a lack of "tact," and then enlarged upon what tact is to the success of life.

If the school and home have not taught the child to get along with fellow workers, or with their fellow beings in all walks of life, they have missed, probably, the most helpful item in the child's development. "Tact" is getting along with our fellows, that regard for the amenities of life that give to the individual respect for the opinions of others; that splendid diplomacy that effaces self to the point of having an open mind to glean knowledge from those, whom, ignorantly, we might disagree with. All these things tend to broaden and help us. It is decent, wise, noble and profitable to learn the science of getting along with others; and this is a large factor in the sum of a business

education; vital as an equipment for making a success in life.

It is not necessary to "jockey" to sell goods. It is necessary to know all we possibly can know about the goods. Modern business is not concerned with the foisting off of undesirable goods, or the marketing of unmeritorious goods. Large businesses are built and maintained on the basis of dependability. There is no conceivable situation in modern business life that can make a lie tolerable. If the schools, helped by the co-operation of the Home and School League—if the schools and parents combined—can deliver to an awaiting world good, clean young lives that approach business in proper attitude, all blessings on your heads!

Now, if you will grant me another moment I will try to stand my points

in a row—try to show, in a word, what the school and home can do to prepare a pupil for self-support:

1. Parents should have a definite idea of the purpose of daughter's education.

2. Teacher should as early as possible catch the girl's bent and ambition, and fit the school work to her as far as she can.

3. Purpose should be clearly understood by the girl.

4. Parents should encourage girls to prepare for work with an ideal of efficiency in view.

5. Girls are apt to regard employment as a mere makeshift until marriage occurs. It is proper that girls should expect marriage, but it indicates a lapse in character if they do not desire to give the best service

possible during the years of employment.

6. Schools teach salesmanship, or other business occupations, in co-operation with business establishments after the plan adopted by some of the schools for girls—extend the work.

7. Parents must realize that in addition to education experience is a potent factor in the business world.

8. Schools should teach the psychology of TACT.

9. Home stands as a link between school and business and in the attitude toward both institutions parents should discourage paltry criticism of superiors which ultimately degenerates into a destructively critical attitude toward work that precludes the possibility of satisfactory service and progress.

PLANNING IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE COMING YEAR

(Continued from Page Three)

gram of betterments, most of which are regarded as essentials. Contracts have already been awarded for the construction of storm water drainage laterals that will practically complete the system in that section between Atlantic avenue and the meadows from one end of the city to the other. The laying of a few laterals on up-town streets will complete the system to Pacific avenue in that section.

The contract has been awarded for the extension of the Boardwalk to a width of forty feet in the upper section of the city all the way to the head of Atlantic avenue. The new runway for rolling chairs, that proved so eminently successful during the past season, will be laid in this new construction and they will also be built into the old Boardwalk from Rhode Island avenue to about South Carolina avenue.

New jetties are being constructed under the supervision of Director Thompson and City Engineer Hackney at Illinois, Iowa and Boston avenues. These are of various lengths. The one at Tennessee avenue is being extended a distance of two hundred feet. "This extension," said Director Thompson, "I regard as a decided error inasmuch as eddies and wash-outs have already appeared West of this structure. I see no need of additional jetties at this time, although the freaks of the sea are so strange and numerous that this view may need to be changed over night."

The Commissioner feels that several things SHOULD be done in his department during the coming year, although there is no positive assurance that they will be accomplished. Among these is the construction of two small comfort stations, one at Euclid avenue and another at either California or Brighton avenue. Built of concrete these would cost not over \$15,000 each. Mr. Thompson also feels that three new pavilions, patterned after the one built last year near Connecticut avenue, should be erected at suitable locations.

In speaking of the paving needs of the city Director Thompson declares that it will be almost necessary to finish the paving of Arctic avenue and

a few side streets in the lower section as they will be badly torn up after the installation of the new drains. Rhode Island, from Caspian avenue to the Yacht Club and New Hampshire avenue, from the Yacht Club to Pacific avenue and a few other blocks where the drainage conduits are being constructed should be paved also. "I would recommend the use of the same sheet asphalt, with concrete base, that we have been putting down in the past," said Director Thompson, "The last contract was for \$1.73 per yard and this price, by the way, furnishes a good illustration of the efficiency of commission government as compared with public administration by an unwieldy body like the Board of Freeholders. This board is paying \$2.06 per yard for a decidedly inferior pavement, whereas, had the specifications been open, a price of \$1.55 per yard could have been obtained, a saving of 25 per cent. Furthermore, the pavement contracted for is laid on loose stone compressed with a roller."

Director Bartlett, of the Department of Public Safety, feels that there is a distinct need of expansion in both the Bureaus of Fire and Police, but he admits that it is not absolutely indispensable and probably will have to wait on a more favorable financial condition. There is need of an increased number of policemen. Traffic conditions on the main avenues of the city, which are becoming more complicated every day call for more men to regulate this traffic.

Mr. Bartlett has contended for two years that two or three fire stations should be located between Atlantic and Pacific avenues for the better protection of the beach front. Sites for these stations could be obtained either by purchase or the exchange of property now owned by the city. He also favors the reconstruction of Fire Headquarters on Tennessee avenue so as to make this building fireproof and to transfer the fire companies located in it to some other building. The Bureau of Police could be then transferred from its present quarters to the first floor of the old fire station and the Electrical Bureau could then be installed in fireproof quarters for the needed protection of the fire, police and telephone systems. The detective branch of the Bureau of Police could occupy the present rooms of the regular police and this change

would make available several rooms for the use of departments that are now cramped in City Hall.

There will be need during the anticipated rush of the coming Summer season for an increased number of beach guards and increased apparatus for the protection of life. "In the Bureau of Building Inspection," said Mr. Bartlett, "there is a crying need of a building code that people can live under. The Board of Commissioners appointed a committee to revise the present code three years ago, but if anything has been accomplished I have not heard of it."

As Mayor Riddle has expressed it, in speaking of his Department of Public Affairs, he has "nothing to do but think." Speaking of the work for the coming year he said: "I would like to see less hypocrisy among a certain element of the people of Atlantic City during the coming year and to have them recognize the full scope of the mission of Atlantic City as a pleasure resort; to recognize the right of all people to personal liberty of thought and action without infringing the rights of others."

"I would like to have someone show me the logic of the law that declares that a legal and moral act committed at 11.59 P. M. becomes illegal and immoral at 12.01, two minutes later."

"I would like to see Atlantic City come into the enjoyment of the full measure of prosperity to which it is entitled and which it would enjoy if every citizen would have the same regard for the rights of his neighbor that he demands for his own. Tolerance is the keynote to contentment in one's self and the promotion of contentment in others. And contentment is the nearest approach to happiness that mortal man ever attains."

"Atlantic City needs a convention hall on the beachfront. It needs a more equitable adjustment of taxation. It needs a comprehensive development of the West Side and of the Inlet Harbor. It needs more life, light and gaiety on the Boardwalk and it needs a more decided emphasis on the fact that it is a PLEASURE RESORT."

Director Beyer, of the Department of Finance and Revenue, finds everything working smoothly in the various activities under his supervision and does not anticipate any changes during the year.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT ON TREASURY DEPARTMENT

To the Board of Commissioners of Atlantic City,

December 9, 1915.

GENTLEMEN:

The books of the Treasury Department have been examined for the period November 6 to December 4, 1915, and the following statement shows the result of the transactions during the month. The statement also shows the distribution of the cash on deposit to the credit of the city on December 4th, as reported by the various banks and trust companies to this department.

CITY TREASURER

	Cash Available	Warrants Paid, etc.	Cash Balance
General Fund	\$ 264,262.45	\$ 150,820.74	\$ 113,441.71
General Fund Adriatic & New Jersey Avenues Assessment	3,454.52		3,454.52
General Fund Maine & Madison Avenues Assessment	2,340.23		2,340.23
	\$ 270,057.20	\$ 150,820.74	\$ 119,236.46
			150,820.74
			\$ 270,057.20
Water Department	\$ 121,546.44	\$ 26,259.08	\$ 95,287.36
Drainage Bonds	20,399.13	94.33	20,304.80
Paving Bonds and Certificates	31,524.80	15,128.37	16,396.43
Water Bonds	78,610.57	18,966.36	59,644.21
Park Bonds	8,694.89	2,873.74	5,821.15
City Improvement Bonds	6,094.97		6,094.97
City Hall Bonds	1,399.67		1,399.67
Conduit Bonds	11,862.48	5,000.00	6,862.48
Fire House Bonds	2,573.15		2,573.15
Lighting Standard Bonds	10,464.26	215.85	10,248.41
Sidewalk Bonds and Certificates	565.78	389.15	176.63
Tallahassee Avenue Fund	836.12		836.12
Paving and Sidewalk Assessment	744.53	668.21	76.32
Ventnor Avenue Bonds	12,339.85	400.00	11,939.85
Sidewalk Fund—Redemption Temporary Certificates	64.25		64.25
Harbor Improvement Bonds	4,532.99	2,435.45	2,097.54
	\$ 312,253.88	\$ 72,430.54	\$ 239,823.34
			72,430.54
			\$ 312,253.88

On deposit in the local banks, as follows:

Atlantic City National Bank	\$ 102,637.30	Marine Trust Company	25,556.44
Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company	21,426.42	Second National Bank	36,652.63
Boardwalk National Bank	19,200.00	Union National Bank	35,684.28
Chelsea National Bank	25,902.73		
Equitable Trust Company	17,000.00		\$ 359,059.80
Guarantee Trust Company	75,000.00		

CUSTODIAN OF SCHOOLS

December 4, 1915

	Cash Available	Warrants Paid, etc.	Cash Balance
General School Account	\$ 87,896.11	\$ 66,564.32	\$ 21,331.79
School Bond Account	32,589.13	4,615.47	27,973.66
	\$ 120,485.24	\$ 71,179.79	\$ 49,305.45
			71,179.79
			\$ 120,485.24

On deposit in the local banks as follows:

Atlantic City National Bank	\$ 10,000.00	Second National Bank	2,000.00
Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company	3,000.00	Union National Bank	2,000.00
Boardwalk National Bank	4,000.00		
Chelsea National Bank	2,000.00		\$ 49,351.21
Equitable Trust Company	10,000.00	Checks drawn by Custodian but still outstanding:	
Guarantee Trust Company	3,000.00	No. 8. Edward E. Grosscup—Marine Trust Co. \$	45.76
Marine Trust Company	13,351.21		\$ 49,305.45

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. TOWNSEND, Comptroller

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT ON VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

December 2, 1915.

To the Board of Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN:

Pursuant to Law, this Department has audited the books and accounts of the Recorder's Court for the period December 1st to 31st, 1914, the City Clerk for the period September 1st to October 31st, 1915, the Electrical and Highway Departments, the Bureau of Health, the Mercantile Appraiser, the Office of the Mayor and Tax Collector, for the period October 1st to 31st, 1915, and reports on same, as follows:

December 2, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Recorder's Court. December 1st to 31st, 1914.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Dockets:

December, 1914	\$ 99.50
Cr.	

By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

Payment to City Treasurer	\$ 64.14
Payment to Constable	35.36 \$ 99.50

Report for the month of December, 1914, delayed for the reason that the books were retained by Martin E. Keffer pending the Court's decision in the Keffer-Gaskill case.

December 2, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

City Clerk. Sept. 1st to Oct. 31st, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Stubs of License Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

	Collections.	Returns.
Dog Licenses, 1439-1485	\$ 47.00	\$ 47.00
Dog Redemptions, 135-153	19.00	19.00
Blank Dog Tags (22)	5.50	5.50
Retail Liquor License No. 178	650.00	650.00
Retail Liquor License Transfers, Nos. 2-7	300.00	300.00
	<u>\$ 1,021.50</u>	<u>\$ 1,021.50</u>

December 2, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Electrical. October 1st to 31st, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Stubs of Permit Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

	Collections.	Returns.
Electrical Permits 9584-9663	\$ 179.50	\$ 179.50
Pole Permits 170-171	10.00	10.00
Master Electrician's, 28-31	100.00	100.00
Moving Picture Operator License 41	5.00	5.00
	<u>\$ 294.50</u>	<u>\$ 294.50</u>

December 2, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Highway. October 1st to 31st, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Stubs of Permit Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

	Collections.	Returns.
Street Opening Permits, 4198-4220	\$ 311.60	\$ 311.60
W. J. & S. R. R. Co., care of Georgia Avenue	25.00	25.00
Sale of corner curbs	5.00	5.00
	<u>\$ 341.60</u>	<u>\$ 341.60</u>

December 2, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Bureau of Health. October 1st to 31st, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Stubs of License and Permit Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

	Collections.	Returns.
Plumbing Permits 541-578	\$ 56.50	\$ 56.50
Marriage License, 501-558	58.00	58.00
Milk Permits 1-88, 101-190	356.00	356.00
	<u>\$ 470.50</u>	<u>\$ 470.50</u>

December 2, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Mercantile Appraiser. October 1st to 31st, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Stubs of License Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

	Collections.	Returns.
Miscellaneous	\$ 1,602.00	\$ 1,602.00
Blank Auto Badges (8) .....	.80	.80
Farmer's Permits (3) .....	.18	.18
Vehicles	595.00	595.00
Private Chairs	2.00	2.00
Concerts	250.00	250.00
	<u>\$ 2,449.98</u>	<u>\$ 2,449.98</u>

December 2, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Mayor's Office. October 1st to 31st, 1915.

To collections as shown by Stubs of Permit Book:

Parade Permits Nos. 148-150, 152-155	\$ 7.00
Cr.	

By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

Payment to City Treasurer	\$ 7.00
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December 2, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Tax Collector. October 1st to 31st, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Tax Duplicates. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

	Collections.	Returns.
Real	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00
Interest	61.03	61.03
Costs	5.90	5.90
	<u>\$ 96.93</u>	<u>\$ 96.93</u>

1902

	Collections.	Returns.
Real	\$ 16.75	\$ 16.75
Interest	29.02	29.02
Costs	5.90	5.90
	<u>\$ 51.67</u>	<u>\$ 51.67</u>

1903

	Collections.	Returns.
Real	\$ 38.81	\$ 38.81
Interest	62.48	62.48
Costs	6.70	6.70
	<u>\$ 107.99</u>	<u>\$ 107.99</u>

1907

	Collections.	Returns.
Real	\$ 51.60	\$ 51.60
Interest	50.03	50.03
Costs .....	.50	.50
	<u>\$ 102.13</u>	<u>\$ 102.13</u>

1908

	Collections.	Returns.
Real	\$ 117.19	\$ 117.19
Personal	3.78	3.78
Interest	113.48	113.48
Costs	15.60	15.60
	<u>\$ 250.05</u>	<u>\$ 250.05</u>

1909

	Collections.	Returns.
Real	\$ 75.60	\$ 75.60
Personal	11.34	11.34
Interest	59.69	59.69
Costs	1.00	1.00
	<u>\$ 147.63</u>	<u>\$ 147.63</u>

1910

	Collections.	Returns.
Real	\$ 166.00	\$ 166.00
Personal	2.00	2.00
Interest	101.82	101.82
Costs	1.50	1.50
	<u>\$ 271.32</u>	<u>\$ 271.32</u>

1911		
Real	\$ 161.25	\$ 161.25
Interest	77.88	77.88
Costs	7.30	7.30
	<u>\$ 246.43</u>	<u>\$ 246.43</u>
1912		
	Collections.	Returns.
Real	\$ 680.68	\$ 680.68
Interest	224.05	224.05
Costs	13.60	13.60
	<u>\$ 918.33</u>	<u>\$ 918.33</u>
1913		
	Collections.	Returns.
Real	\$ 982.94	\$ 835.21
Personal	22.44	3.74
Interest	155.56	127.35
Costs	46.75	40.75
	<u>\$ 1,207.69</u>	<u>\$ 1,007.05</u>
Deduction		200.64
		<u>\$ 1,207.69</u>

On August 26, 1915, D. B. Ingersoll gave a check for taxes, as listed below, which was returned marked "no funds." Tax Collector was given credit under "Returns" in August, 1915, account, and the above deduction is to correct and adjust the matter.

Real, \$147.73, Personal, \$18.70, Interest, \$28.21, Costs, \$6.00; Total, \$200.64. See notes on 1913 Cash Book, p. 252, 258 and 259.

1914		
	Collections.	Returns.
Real	\$ 10,436.16	\$ 10,436.16
Personal	454.41	454.41
Interest	926.25	926.25
Cost	28.75	28.75
Poll	1.00	1.00
	<u>\$ 11,846.57</u>	<u>\$ 11,846.57</u>

STREET PAVING ACCOUNT

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Assessment Book. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts.

"D"		
	Collections.	Returns.
Principal	\$ 81.25	\$ 81.25
Interest	76.56	76.56
Costs	18.15	18.15
	<u>\$ 175.96</u>	<u>\$ 175.96</u>

"E"		
	Collections.	Returns.
Principal	\$ 137.50	\$ 137.50
Interest	121.05	121.05
Costs	12.10	12.10
	<u>\$ 270.65</u>	<u>\$ 270.65</u>

"J"		
	Collections.	Returns.
Principal	\$ 131.90	\$ 131.90
Interest	23.13	23.13
	<u>\$ 155.03</u>	<u>\$ 155.03</u>

SIDEWALK ACCOUNT

1912		
	Collections.	Returns.
Principal	\$ 97.52	\$ 97.52
Interest	19.08	19.08
	<u>\$ 116.60</u>	<u>\$ 116.60</u>

December 16, 1915.

To the Board of Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN:

Pursuant to Law, this Department has audited the books and accounts of the Water Department for the period August 1st to October 31st, 1915; the Recorder's Court for the period September 1st to October 31st, 1915, and the District Court for the period October 1st, to 31st, 1915, and reports on same as follows:

December 16, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Water.

August 1st to 31st, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book, stubs of Water Rent Receipt Books, Bill Books and Application Cards, and returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

Water Rents—current,		
August 1, 1915 Series....	\$165,124.26	\$165,124.06
Water Rents—current,		
August 1, 1914 Series	369.61	380.28
Water Rents—arrears		
August 1, 1913 Series	67.09	67.09
Street Services	392.25	392.25
General Water Receipts ...	287.03	287.03
Miscellaneous	622.91	612.24
	<u>\$166,863.15</u>	<u>\$166,862.95</u>

Underpayment20

\$166,863.15

An item of "Miscellaneous" collections, amounting to \$10.67, was returned as "Water Rents—current, August 1, 1914 Series" in error, making the difference in the distribution between these two accounts.

December 16, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Water.

Sept. 1st to Oct. 31st, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book, stubs of Water Rent Receipt Books, Bill Books and Application Cards, and returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

	Collections.	Returns.
Water Rents—current....	\$ 20,324.56	\$ 20,342.56
Water Rents—arrears	57.48	39.48
Street Services	567.17	567.17
General Water Receipts ...	51.00	51.00
Miscellaneous	1,090.14	1,090.14
	<u>\$ 22,090.35</u>	<u>\$ 22,090.35</u>

An item of "Delinquent Water Rent" collections, amounting to \$18.00, was returned as "Water Rents—current" in error, making the difference in the distribution between these two accounts.

December 16, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Recorder's Court.

October 1st to 31st, 1915.

Dr.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Dockets
October, 1915 \$ 188.50

Cr.

By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:
Payment to City Treasurer \$ 167.66
Payment to Constable 20.84
\$ 188.50

December 16, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Recorder's Court.

September 1st to 30th, 1915.

Dr.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Dockets
September, 1915 \$ 555.50

Cr.

By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:
Payment to City Treasurer \$ 518.92
Payment to Constable 36.58
\$ 555.50

December 16, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

District Court.

October 1st to 31st, 1915.

Dr.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and Dockets
October, 1915 \$ 918.55

Cr.

By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:
Payment to City Treasurer \$ 599.81
Overpayment in Sept., 1915,
Account99
Overpayment in Sep., 1915,
Account 2.10
Payment to Constable, Sergeant-at-Arms, etc.... 315.65
\$ 918.55

December 30, 1915.

To the Board of Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN:

Pursuant to law, this Department has audited the books and accounts of the Building Department for the period October 1st to November 30th, 1915, the Electrical, Highway and Water Departments, the Bureau of Health, Mercantile Appraiser, City Clerk and Mayor's Office, for the period November 1st to 30th, 1915, and reports on same, as follows:

December 30, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Building.

October 1st to 31st, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and stubs of Permit Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

	Collections.	Returns.
Building Per., 5229-5394..	\$ 272.00	\$ 272.00
Fire Escape Per., 415-416..	3.00	3.00
Gasoline Per., 376-407.....	36.00	36.00
	\$ 311.00	\$ 311.00

December 30, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Water.

November 1st to 30th, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and stubs of Water Rent Receipt Books, Bill Books and Application Cards, and returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

	Collections.	Returns.
Water Rents—current	\$ 1,991.18	\$ 1,991.18
Water Rents—arrears	54.56	54.56
Street Services	206.25	206.25
General Water Receipts ...	11.00	11.00
Miscellaneous	184.40	184.40
	\$ 2,447.39	\$ 2,447.39

December 30, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Electrical.

November 1st to 30th, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and stubs of Permit Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

	Collections.	Returns.
Electrical Per., 9664-9720..	\$ 162.00	\$ 162.00
Pole Permits, 172-173.....	10.00	10.00
Moving Picture Operator Licenses 42-44	15.00	15.00
	\$ 187.00	\$ 187.00

December 30, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Mercantile Appraiser.

Nov. 1st to 30th, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and stubs of License Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

	Collections.	Returns.
Miscellaneous Licenses	\$ 768.00	\$ 768.00
Blank Bus Badges (9) ....	.90	.90
Farmer's Permit (1) .....	.06	.06
Vehicle Licenses	515.00	515.00
Private Chair License	1.00	1.00
	\$ 1,284.96	\$ 1,284.96

December 30, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Highway.

November 1st to 30th, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and stubs of Permit Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

	Collections.	Returns.
St. Opening Per., 4221-4239 \$	244.53	\$ 244.53
Excess Permit 477	36.24	36.24
West Jersey & S. R. R. Co.,		
Care of Georgia Avenue.	25.00	25.00
Sale of round corners	7.56	7.56
	\$ 313.33	\$ 313.33

December 30, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Building.

November 1st to 30th, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and stubs of Permit Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

	Collections.	Returns.
Building Per., 5395-5503..	\$ 348.00	\$ 348.00
Gasoline Per., 408-420	29.00	29.00
Sign Per., 221-228.....	38.00	38.00
	\$ 415.00	\$ 415.00

December 30, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Bureau of Health.

November 1st to 30th, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and stubs of Permit and License Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

	Collections.	Returns.
Plumbing Per., 579-652 ...	\$ 190.00	\$ 190.00
Marriage Licenses 559-600.	42.00	42.00
Milk Per., 89-100 & 191-193	30.00	30.00
	\$ 262.00	\$ 262.00

December 30, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

City Clerk.

November 1st to 30th, 1915.

To collections as shown by Cash Book and stubs of License Books. By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:

	Collections.	Returns.
Dog Licenses 1486	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00
Retail Liquor License Transfers 8-12	250.00	250.00
Blank Dog Tags (2) .....	.50	.50
	\$ 251.50	\$ 251.50

December 30, 1915.

DEPARTMENT:

Mayor's Office.

November 1st to 30th, 1915.

To collections as shown by stubs of Permit Book:

	Collections.	Returns.
Dr.		
Parade Permits 156-159	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00
Cr.		
By returns as shown by City Treasurer's receipts:		
Payment to City Treasurer	\$ 4.00	

Respectfully submitted,
B. M. TOWNSEND, Comptroller.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Atlantic City, N. J., December 23, 1915.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Commissioners of the City of Atlantic City,

GENTLEMEN:

I beg leave to submit the following which is a correct report of all Departments under my supervision for the month of November, 1915.

BUREAU OF POLICE

Chief of Police

M. B. WOODRUFF

Captain of Police

C. S. BARRETT

Captain of Detectives

R. E. WHALEN

There have been 180 arrests for various offenses during the past month, 168 males and 12 females.

The total number of days imposed by the Recorder being 250. Total number of fines received by the Recorder, \$135. The total number of meals served to prisoners was 549, at a cost of \$82.35.

DETECTIVE BUREAU

There have been 109 complaints received of goods reported stolen, amounting to \$3,235.45, and recoveries made amounting to \$2,386.95.

The operating expense of the entire Bureau of Police being as follows:

Salaries, November 1 to 16	\$ 6,444.01
Salaries, November 16 to 30	6,405.14
	\$ 12,849.15

Pension Fund	277.94
Wellhafer, meals	71.76
Rent of Detention Room	300.00
DETECTIVE EXPENSES	
Moran	\$ 5.79
M. B. Woodruff	38.31
Miller	2.69
Malseed	1.72
Apple	8.34
Ferretti	3.81
Barnshaw	2.28
Whalen	4.01
Farley	4.38
Scott	9.46
	<u>\$ 80.79</u>

The expenses through the Bureau of Supplies:—

Borton Coal Co.	\$ 6.75
Brunswick Co.	6.58
Chelsea Ice Co.	5.66
Cuskaden Co.	2.00
Freund Bros.	1.37
Hall & Gravatt	18.70
Muller Bros.	42.00
H. M. Obergfell	1.00
W. S. Patrick	2.65
Standard Oil Co.	10.40
Shaner & Knauer	21.00
Western Union Telegraph	24.55
	<u>\$ 142.66</u>

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 12,849.15
Bureau of Supplies	142.66
Pension Fund	277.94
Rent Detention Room	300.00
Wellhafer, meals	71.76
Detective Expenses	80.79
	<u>\$ 13,722.30</u>

BUREAU OF FIRE

Chief

WM. J. BLACK

Ass't Chief

GEO. CLUIN

Ass't Chief

CHAS. WHIPPEY

There have been 18 alarms of Fire, 4 box alarms and 14 local alarms. The total amount of loss being as follows:

Buildings	\$ 430.00
Contents	120.00
	<u>\$ 550.00</u>

The cost of operating the above Bureau being as follows:

Salaries, November 1 to 16	\$ 572.49
Salaries, November 16 to 30	6,716.37
	<u>\$ 13,421.51</u>

The expense through the Bureau of Supplies:—

E. P. Allen	\$.86
Atlantic City Gas Co.	39.39
Bateman Machine Co.	2.40
Borton Coal & Trading Co.	16.00
A. B. Brubaker	4.00
Brooks & Idler	4.00
Chelsea Ice Co.	9.63
Chelsea Hardware Co.	12.60
Currie Co.	21.84
Cuskaden Auto Supply	7.55
Atlantic City Electric Co.	52.50
Atlantic City Electric Co.	44.12
R. G. Edwards .....	.25
Charles Eisele	85.00
G. C. Godfrey	42.75
Hess Paint & Varnish Co.	1.26
Wm. Lewis Co.	253.90
W. S. Lawmaster	1.09
A. D. Manning	38.40
Muller Bros.	3.00
Chas. W. Mathis	38.63
H. M. Obergfell	12.80
S. D. Robinson	31.50
Standard Oil Co.	18.23
Standard Oil Co.	29.60
Somers Lumber Co.	1.80
Earl B. Sitley	534.28
Wm. Truax	5.63

The Texas Co.	11.10
West Side Lumber Co.	16.56
E. A. Wilson Co.	51.25
	<u>\$ 1,391.89</u>

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 13,421.51
Supplies	1,391.89
	<u>\$14,813.40</u>

BUREAU OF HEALTH

Health Officer

DR. EDWARD COWARD

There have been 114 nuisances reported to the office of the Inspectors and as a result of notices being served and a final inspection made by the inspectors, the unsanitary conditions were abated.

PLUMBING DEPARTMENT

The following is a full report of the above Department:

Permits issued	74
First Inspections	115
Re-Inspections	18
Special Inspections	26
Final Inspections	53
	<u>212</u>

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The following cases have been reported during the above month:

Typhoid Fever	17
Measles	3
Diphtheria	4
Scarlet Fever	3
Chicken Pox	3
Tuberculosis	14

The cost of operating the Hospital:

Salary of Janitor, etc	\$ 30.00
Salary of Janitor, etc	73.00
	<u>\$ 103.00</u>

Supplies for Hospital:

Atlantic City Gas Co.	\$.63
Atlantic City Electric Co.	2.20
Wm. Lewis	55.00
	<u>\$ 57.83</u>

Expense of the Office:

Salaries, November 1 to 16	\$ 572.00
Salaries, November 16 to 30	534.99
	<u>\$ 1,107.48</u>

Supplies for Office:

E. P. Allen	\$ 3.00
Brooks & Idler	2.00
Muller Bros.	8.00
W. S. Patrick	6.00
Standard Oil	8.00
	<u>\$ 27.00</u>

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 1,107.48
Salary of Janitor, etc	103.00
Supplies, Hospital	57.83
Supplies, Office	27.00
	<u>\$ 1,295.31</u>

CREDIT

Plumbing Permits	\$ 190.00
Marriage Licenses	42.00
Milk Permits	30.00
	<u>\$ 262.00</u>

Balance	\$ 1,033.31
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LIGHTING APPROPRIATION

The following bills were paid the Lighting Companies during the past month:

Atlantic City Electric Co.	\$ 3.00
Atlantic City Electric Co.	44.24
Atlantic City Electric Co.	5.12
Atlantic City Electric Co.	5.12
Atlantic City Electric Co.	3.60
Atlantic City Electric Co.	213.53
Atlantic City Electric Co.	687.38
Atlantic City Electric Co.	1.68
Atlantic City Electric Co.	107.62

Atlantic City Electric Co. ....	.59
Atlantic City Electric Co.	3,623.10
Atlantic City Electric Co.	1.16
Lux Manufacturing Co.	62.00
Atlantic City Gas Co.	547.12
Atlantic City Gas Co.	617.87
Atlantic City Gas Co.	14.62
Atlantic City Gas Co.	206.35
W. J. & S. R. R. Co.	6.16
	\$ 6,147.26

ELECTRICAL BUREAU

Chief of Bureau, FRANK SHINNEN

The following is a report of the permits issued, inspections made, etc., of the Electrical Bureau for the month of November, 1915. This Bureau has maintained the Fire and Police Telegraph Systems and kept in repair electrical installations in the Comfort Stations along the Boardwalk.

There have been 532 inspections made during the past month:

Inspections on permits	191
Inspections of Theatres	75
Inspections on Old Buildings	266

There have been 65 permits issued, amounting to \$287.00.

The expense through the Bureau of Supplies:

Muller Bros.	\$ 3.75
Standard Oil	4.00
	\$ 7.75

The expenses of the Bureau:

W. J. & S. R. R. Co.	\$ 2.57
A. D. Manning .....	.72
Gamewell Fire Alarm Co.	401.58
Pay Roll (cable)	52.50
D. & A. T. & T. Co.	14.63
Frederick Pearce	168.00
Currie Co.	11.15
W. J. & S. R. R. Co.	1.40
Pay Roll (cable)	52.50
Frank Shinnen, expenses	19.93
	\$ 724.89

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 625.84
Supplies	7.75
Expenses	724.89
	\$ 1,358.48

CREDIT

By Permits	\$ 287.00
Balance	\$ 1,071.48

LIFE GUARDS

Chief Beach Surgeon, DR. CHAS. L. BOSSERT

Harry Crammer, 2 days' service	\$ 6.66
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BUILDING DEPARTMENT

There have been 142 permits issued, amounting to \$415.00 during the above month. The total number of inspections made by the inspectors amounted to 2,167.

The approximate cost of the entire building operations amounted to \$528,565.00.

The expense of the office:

David R. Lawson, carfare, etc.	\$ 8.85
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Bureau of Supplies:

R. G. Edwards	\$ 17.70
Standard Oil Co.	8.00
	\$ 25.70

SUMMARY

Salaries	\$ 564.50
Supplies	25.70
Expenses	8.85
	\$ 599.05

CREDIT

By Permits	\$ 415.00
	\$ 184.05

BUREAU OF OVERSEER OF POOR

Overseer, GEO. G. ORTLIP

There have been 132 patients visited by the Poor Physicians during the past month. Number of investigations made by Inspector, 103. Number of Poor Orders issued for aid and relief, 172. There were two patients committed to the Atlantic County Almshouse and one to the Old Folks Home.

Supplies:

E. Beyer	\$ 2.75
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The expenses of the Bureau as follows:

Walter Brooks	\$ 3.25
W. S. Patrick	2.65
E. S. Reeds' Sons	2.15
Old Folks Home	62.01
E. H. Milne	6.15
Old Folks Home	188.05
Atlantic County Almshouse	390.90
Wilson Dairy Co.	15.31
G. G. Ortlip	144.00
Jas. Bourne	8.85
J. C. Thomas	24.50
D. A. Gormley	17.00
J. L. Gormley	7.50
J. L. Gormley	17.00
Harry B. Higbee	16.17
J. T. Shils	14.12
E. B. Headley	17.05
L. A. Bacon	6.26
J. W. Thomas	14.25
J. R. Rapp	10.39
S. G. Pipes & Son	1.51
Rent of Office	25.00
	\$ 994.00

SUMMARY

Expenses of the office	\$ 2.75
Supplies	994.00
	\$ 996.75

Respectfully submitted,
WM. H. BARTLETT, Director of Public Safety.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY

Atlantic City, N. J., December 11, 1915.

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the Board of
Commission of the City of Atlantic City, N. J.

GENTLEMEN:

I beg leave to submit the following, which is a correct report of all the departments under the supervision of the Director of Parks and Public Property for the month of November, 1915.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES

LOUIS LIPPMAN, Superintendent

Following are the expenditures for Supplies distributed to the various departments during the month of November, 1915.

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1915	\$ 15,657.43
Appraiser	\$ 2.25
Assessor	113.25
Beyer .....	.38
Boardwalk and Comfort Stations	37.97
Building	8.00
City Clerk	49.00

City Hall	22.41
Comptroller	316.31
City Treasurer	62.50
Electrical	14.25
Fire	1,344.10
General Supplies (stock)	9.30
Health, Mun. Hos. & Plumb. Dept	95.33
Insurance on Fire Houses	58.75
Miscellaneous	6.58
Office Supplies (stock)	231.90
Parks and Playgrounds	8.25
Police	150.62
Recorder	94.75
Repairs to Fire Houses	85.00
Riddle	9.50
Streets	79.66
Supply Department	25.85
Tax	17.85
Thompson	6.50

Total Expenditures \$ 2,850.26

Balance on hand November 30, 1915 \$ 12,807.17

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

J. B. McGOVERN, Superintendent

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1915 \$ 2,883.24
 Trans. from Tree Planting Com. 139.77
 \$ 3,023.01

Pay Roll—

Albany Avenue\$ 216.25
 Beach Beds 146.40
 Inlet Playgrounds ... 74.40

Trees and Shrubbery .. 437.05
 Manure 120.00
 15.75
 \$ 572.80

Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1915.....\$ 2,450.21

PRINTING

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1915\$ 3,714.75
 Legal Printing:
 Sunday Gazette\$ 4.00
 Evening Union 46.80
 Daily Press 170.30
 Ordinance Printing 10.98
 Editing and Printing Com. Journal 175.00
 \$ 356.28

Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1915.....\$ 3,358.47

PROPERTY

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1915.....\$ 3,266.88
 Heating City Hall\$ 207.64
 Maintenance Gas Lights, City Hall 7.40
 Rental Sign, City Hall 100.00
 Telephones 129.58
 Inspector, City Dump..... 25.00
 Coal and Stove, City Yard 13.50
 Taxes, Ventnor property 235.69
 \$ 718.81

Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1915\$ 2,548.07

SANITARY

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1915\$ 8,271.80
 Contract for November 4,133.33

Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1915.....\$ 4,138.57

WATER DEPARTMENT

OFFICE:

Salaries\$ 786.66
 Miscellaneous 410.31

ABSECON PUMPING STATION:

Salaries and Wages 1,637.99
 Management and Repairs:
 Materials 639.98
 Pumping Expenses:
 Fuel and Hauling\$ 2,871.21
 Supplies 220.19
 3,091.40

METER AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:

Salaries and Wages 1,399.44
 Management and Repairs:
 Materials 1,349.46

Construction:

Materials\$ 12.18
 Labor 456.25
 468.43

Street Services:

Materials\$ 293.01
 Labor 59.25
 352.26

Interest on Bonds 19,025.00
 Refund Water Rent 22.59

\$ 29,183.52

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

Water Rents\$ 2,045.74
 Street Services 206.25
 Sundries 11.00
 Management and Repairs 12.50
 Construction 53.19
 Penalties 118.71
 \$ 2,447.39

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Management and Repairs\$ 5,343.84
 Refund Water Rent 22.59
 Interest on Bonds 19,025.00
 Construction 468.43
 Pumping Expenses 3,971.40
 Street Services 352.26
 \$ 29,183.52

Number of Services ordered..... 9
 Number of Services placed 9
 Number of Meters set 22
 Number of Meters reset 1
 Number of Meters removed and repaired .. 151
 Number of Hydrants repaired 15
 Number of Hydrants set 3
 Number of Hydrants moved and raised ... 2
 Number of Leaks repaired 21
 Pipe Laid—8 inch 756 ft
 Pipe Laid—6 in 604 ft
 Pipe Laid—4 in 754 ft

\$100,000 BOND ISSUE

Meters\$ 749.25
 Leadite 148.50
 Meter Tops 64.50
 \$ 962.25

\$200,000.00 DOUGHTY POND BOND ISSUE

Salaries:
 Inspectors\$ 611.05
 Laborers 252.33
 863.38
 Contract, Edward L. Bader 15,546.85
 U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. 112.80
 Lumber 28.00
 Miscellaneous 11.91
 \$ 16,562.94

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY BACHARACH,

Director, Department Parks and Public Property.

FINANCIAL REPORT, DEPT. OF STREETS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

FOR MONTH ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1915

J. B. THOMPSON, Director.

J. J. LASCHIVER, Sec.

BOARDWALK

STREETS

Balance, Oct. 31, 1915.....\$ 28,587.81
 Bills\$ 1,477.53
 Payrolls 6,633.89
 \$ 8,111.42
 Balance\$ 20,476.39

Balance, Oct. 31, 1915.....\$ 8,021.84
 Bills\$.86
 Payrolls 1,963.40
 \$ 1,964.26

Balance\$ 6,057.58

COMFORT

Balance, Oct. 31, 1915	\$ 2,706.79
Bills	\$ 79.86
Payrolls	666.00
	<u>745.86</u>
Balance	\$ 1,960.93

BOARDWALK ILLUMINATION

Balance, Oct. 31, 1915	\$ 5,389.43
Bills	1,522.04
Balance	<u>3,867.39</u>

BOARDWALK DECKING

Balance, Oct. 31, 1915	\$ 13,021.00
Balance	<u>13,021.00</u>

ENGINEERING

Balance, Oct. 31, 1915	\$ 382.68
Bills	61.17
Balance	<u>321.51</u>

BULKHEADS

Balance, Oct. 31, 1915	\$ 3,197.39
Bills	182.66
Balance	<u>3,014.73</u>

DRAINAGE

Balance, Oct. 31, 1915	\$ 20,303.23
Payrolls	8.33
Balance	<u>20,294.90</u>

PAVING (South Carolina and Virginia)

Balance, Oct. 31, 1915	\$ 1,302.01
Balance	<u>1,302.01</u>

PAVING (Baltic Avenue)

Balance, Oct. 31, 1915	\$ 25,119.68
Bills	\$ 12,793.72
Payrolls	214.76
	<u>13,008.48</u>
Balance	\$ 12,111.20

PAVING (Aberdeen, Etc.)

Balance, Oct. 31, 1915	\$ 1,810.71
Balance	<u>1,810.71</u>

PAVING (Delaware & Maryland)

Balance, Oct. 31, 1915	\$ 508.55
Receipts—Sale of Bonds	1,600.00
	<u>2,108.55</u>
Bills	2,103.89
Balance	<u>4.66</u>

CITY IMPROVEMENT

Balance, Oct. 31, 1915	\$ 6,235.64
Balance	<u>6,235.64</u>

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT

Balance, Oct. 31, 1915	\$ 4,463.49
Bills	\$ 2,303.45
Payrolls	62.50
	<u>2,365.95</u>
Balance	<u>2,097.54</u>

Respectfully Submitted,

J. B. THOMPSON, Director.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

GENERAL FUND
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

December 31, 1915

ASSETS

Cash in Bank	\$ 258,092.02
Tax Levy of 1915:	
Real	\$ 516,291.94
Personal	30,793.04
Polls	9,450.00
	<u>556,534.98</u>
Delinquent Taxes Receivable—Tax	
Levy 1914 and Prior:	
Real	\$ 281,365.96
Personal	118,055.64
Polls	51,024.00
	<u>450,445.60</u>
Assessment J—Adr. & N. J.	
Avenues	2,063.45
Assessment K—Imp. Maine	
& Madison Aves.	3,157.25
	<u>5,220.70</u>
Revenue Account—1914	89,061.48
	<u>\$ 1,359,354.78</u>

LIABILITIES

Warrants Issued and Outstanding	\$ 8,768.55
Appropriation Balances	88,147.35
Bills Payable	350,000.00
Reserve for Revision, Red. and Non-Col. of	
Taxes	369,320.78
Tax Overpayment	680.06
Revenue Accounts—1911 and Prior	166,158.72
Revenue Accounts—1916	286,173.92
Revenue Accounts—1915	68,023.46
Revenue Accounts—1912-13	22,081.94
	<u>\$ 1,359,354.78</u>

WATER DEPARTMENT

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

December 31, 1915

ASSETS

Cash in Bank	\$ 43,564.53
Cashier's Fund	2,000.00
	<u>\$ 45,564.53</u>

Delin. Water Rents Receivable	2,165.28
Revenue Account—1911 and	
Prior	\$ 20,704.57
Revenue Account—1915 ..	60,976.16
	<u>\$ 81,680.73</u>

LIABILITIES

Warrants Issued and Outstanding	\$ 1,524.31
Appropriation Balances	6,836.10
Reserve for Allowances and Reductions ..	3,597.95
Revenue Account—1912 and	
1913	\$ 86,770.24
Revenue Account—1914 ..	30,681.94
	<u>117,452.18</u>
	<u>\$ 129,410.54</u>

SCHOOL ACCOUNTS

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

December 31, 1915

ASSETS

Cash in Bank	\$ 115,540.94
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LIABILITIES

Warrants Issued and Out-	
standing	\$ 4,050.54
Appropriation Balance	111,490.40
	<u>\$ 115,540.94</u>

BOND ACCOUNTS

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ASSETS

Cash in Bank	\$ 614,429.89
Delinquent Sidewalk and Paving Assessments:	
Sidewalk Assessments	\$ 4,637.18
Paving Assessments	8,730.60
	<u>13,367.78</u>
City Property:	
Land, Buildings, Imp. and Equipment ..	8,786,356.37
Sinking Fund	3,033,300.52
Atlantic City Sewerage Company	10,000.00
	<u>\$12,457,454.56</u>

ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

LIABILITIES		Md. and Del. Avenues ..	9,600.00	
Warrants Issued and Outstanding	\$ 5,640.67			21,200.00
Bonded Debt	10,380,000.00	Surplus		2,040,611.66
Temporary Certificates:		Atlantic City Sewerage Co.—Claim reserve		10,000.00
Sidewalks	\$ 1,600.00	Interest Collected—Sidewalk Assess., 1915		2.23
Baltic Ave. Paving	10,000.00			\$12,457,454.56

APPROPRIATIONS—For the Month of December, 1915

	Available	Expended during December, 1915	Balance Dec. 31, 1915
Boardwalk	\$ 6,057.58	\$ 1,896.40	\$ 4,161.18
Boardwalk Decking	13,021.00		13,021.00
Boardwalk Illumination	3,867.39	1,463.26	2,404.13
Building Department	398.95	17.95	381.00
Comfort Stations	1,960.93	958.65	1,002.28
Department Supplies	13,856.69	4,186.39	9,670.30
Detectives	1,073.24		1,073.24
Electrical	2,650.01	121.47	2,528.54
Election Expense	276.00	64.34	211.66
Engineering	321.51	82.92	238.59
Fire	14,352.27	13,901.63	450.64
Health	3,055.11	1,321.40	1,733.71
Hospital	7,000.00	7,000.00	
Interest on Bonds	113,488.95	112,802.70	686.25
Interest on Temporary Loans	1,667.65	545.23	1,122.42
Lighting	12,294.65	7,134.71	5,159.94
Legal Expenses	364.21	219.96	144.25
Firemens Pension Fund	56.84	56.84	
Municipal Band	52.28		52.28
Expert Accounting	1,400.00		1,400.00
City School Tax	201,891.67	201,891.67	
Special District School Tax	77,754.00	77,754.00	
Sinking Fund	147,500.00	147,500.00	
Life Guards	217.29		217.29
Pure Food	315.62		315.62
Electrolytic Survey	2,500.00	102.00	2,398.00
Flower Experiment	25.68		25.68
Refund of Fines, Assessments, etc.	916.14		916.14
Contingent Expense	3,860.64	256.00	3,604.64
State School Tax	251,807.75	251,807.75	
County Tax	308,676.17	308,676.17	
Public Recreation	462.51		462.51
Bulkheads at Street Ends	3,014.73		3,014.73
Deferred Bills	16.96		16.96
Disposition of Dogs	381.48		381.48
Public Library	5,000.00	4,500.00	500.00
Parks and Playgrounds	2,585.96	494.13	2,091.83
Police	17,981.90	13,560.85	4,421.05
Poor	2,904.92	1,002.16	1,902.76
Printing	3,358.47	221.91	3,136.56
Property	2,548.07	450.01	2,098.06
Salaries	11,805.41	9,888.81	1,916.60
Sanitary	4,138.47	4,133.33	5.14
Streets	22,020.97	7,414.58	14,606.39
Surety Bonds	677.00	2.50	674.50
Water Department	\$ 1,269,577.07	\$ 1,181,429.72	\$ 88,147.35
	58,145.54	51,309.44	6,836.10
	\$ 1,327,722.61	\$ 1,232,739.16	\$ 94,983.45
			1,232,739.16
			\$ 1,327,722.61

BOND ACCOUNTS

	Available	Expended during Dec. 1915.	Balance Dec. 31, 1915
Paving Maryland and Delaware Avenues	\$ 4.66		\$ 4.66
Paving Baltic Avenue, etc.	38,375.99	11,606.65	26,769.34
Paving South Carolina and Virginia Avenues	1,302.01		1,302.01
Paving Aberdeen	1,810.71		1,810.71
Water Bonds—Doughty Pond	69,761.12	19,389.10	50,372.02
" " \$160,000	2,103.50		2,103.50
" " \$75,000	37,398.22		37,398.22
" " \$100,000	2,550.88	2,169.95	380.93
" " Arctic	15,139.95		15,139.95
" " Baltic	184.46		184.46
" " 48-in. Main	242.36		242.36
" " \$350,000 48in. Main	381.75		381.75

ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

Page Fifteen

City Park—Acct. \$500,000	50,654.86	4,084.21	46,570.65
“ “ \$175,000	2,084.96		2,084.96
“ “ Inlet	26.74		26.74
“ “ Sunset Avenue	88.42		88.42
“ “ Albany Avenue	53,542.76	110.75	53,432.01
Drainage Bonds	126,794.04	247.00	126,547.04
Sidewalks	1,112.47	793.36	319.11
City Improvement Bonds	1,506.91		1,506.91
City Improvement Bonds—\$47,000	4,565.86		4,565.86
Lighting Standard Bonds—Boardwalk	8,633.51		8,633.51
Lighting Standard Bonds—\$10,000	1,613.80	226.27	1,387.53
Conduit Bonds	6,830.25	54.00	6,776.25
City Hall Bonds	1,399.67		1,399.67
Ventnor Avenue Bonds	43,856.57	748.75	43,107.82
Fire House—California Avenue	2,573.15		2,573.15
Harbor Improvement Bonds	2,097.54	803.85	1,293.69
	\$ 476,637.12	\$ 40,233.89	\$ 436,403.23
			40,233.89
			\$ 476,637.12

BOARD OF EDUCATION ACCOUNTS

Schools—Special	\$ 78,312.97	\$ 30,134.24	\$ 48,178.73
“ General	215,637.03	152,325.36	63,311.67
	\$ 293,950.00	\$ 182,459.60	\$ 111,490.40
			182,459.60
			\$ 293,950.00
School Bonds—\$160,000	\$ 400.00	\$	\$ 400.00
“ “ \$29,000	2,674.32		2,674.32
“ “ \$120,000 and \$10,000	26.91		26.91
“ “ Texas	5,302.38		5,302.38
“ “ Indiana	118.51		118.51
“ “ Massachusetts	7,684.48		7,684.48
“ “ Brighton	155,540.86		155,540.86
	\$ 171,747.46		\$ 171,747.46

RECEIPTS DURING MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1915

Tax Collector:	General Fund		
Current Taxes	\$ 1,254,728.57		
Franchise Taxes	24,934.16		
Delinquent Taxes	28,399.84		
Paving Assessments	2,278.78		
Sidewalk Assessments	88.91		
		\$ 1,310,430.26	
Recorder's Fines		116.60	
District Court Costs		428.85	
Interest on City Deposits		3,288.81	
City Clerk:			
Liquor Licenses		100.00	
Parade Permits		4.00	
Electrical Bureau:			
Permits for Electricity	162.00		
Erection of Poles	10.00		
Moving Picture Operators	15.00		
		187.00	
Bureau of Highways:			
Street Openings	297.13		
Excess Street Openings	388.88		
BACKS returned	1.40		
		687.41	
Building Department:			
Building Permits	296.50		
Storage of Combustibles	45.00		
Erection of Signs	2.00		
Erection of Fire Escapes	1.00		
		344.50	
Geo. G. Ortlip—2 weeks sick benefits B. Walker's Insurance		10.00	
Rent of Property: Shore Boiler & Machine Works		125.00	
Telephone Calls		16.07	
Total General Fund		\$ 1,315,738.50	

WATER FUNDS

Water Rents—Current	\$ 472.59
Water Rents—Arrears	15.00
Street Services	234.75
General Water Receipts	35.00
Interest on Deposits	929.97
Miscellaneous	97.98
Total Water Fund	\$ 1,785.29

BOND FUNDS—GENERAL

Sidewalk Certificates	\$ 1,000.00
Paving Bonds	26,264.79
Park Bonds—Albany Avenue	53,219.56
Park Bonds	47,857.03
Water Bonds	68,121.03
Ventnor Avenue Bonds	31,916.72
Drainage Bonds	106,499.14

Total Bond Funds—General \$ 334,878.27

SCHOOL ACCOUNTS—GENERAL

City School Tax	\$ 201,891.67
Special District School Tax	77,754.00
Interest on Deposits	582.64

Total School Funds—General \$ 280,228.31

SCHOOL BOND FUNDS

Brighton Avenue	\$ 143,773.80
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SUMMARY

General Fund	\$ 1,315,738.50
Water Fund	1,785.29
Bond Funds—General	334,878.27
School Funds—General	280,228.31
School Bond Funds	143,773.80

Total Receipts during December, 1915 \$ 2,076,404.17

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. TOWNSEND, Comptroller.

ALBERT BEYER, Director of Revenue and Finance

COMMISSION MEETINGS IN BRIEF

December 2, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent, (0).

Ordinance No. 47 passed first reading.

Ordinance No. 45 passed third reading.

Hearing of charges against Police Officer Joseph DiCiacco.

Following transfer of liquor license referred to the Director of Public Safety: William Beard to Harry A. Smith, Jr., No. 177-9 S. Virginia Avenue. Following transfers of liquor licenses granted: Leon Reinstein to John McConnell, S. E. Cor. Arkansas & Atlantic Aves.; Cecil Farkas to Harry F. May, 2400 Pacific Avenue.

December 9, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

Surety Bond of David R. Barrett, approved.

Following ordinances passed first reading: No. 48, No. 49, No. 50 and No. 51.

Ordinance No. 47 passed second reading.

Ordinance No. 46 passed third reading.

Director Thompson reported that Atlantic Avenue is to be repaired and that paving of Baltic Ave. is completed.

Public hearing on Rule to Show Cause why liquor license of John J. O'Brien should not be revoked.

December 13, 1915.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent, (0).

Director of Streets and Public Improvements authorized to purchase property for sum of \$2,040.00 for widening Ventnor Avenue.

Ordinance No. 48 and No. 49 passed second reading.

Ordinance No. 47 passed third reading.

Following transfer liquor license petitions referred to the Director of Public Safety: Louis Zentmayer to Harry Martin, 170 S. New York Avenue; Charles J. Loughran to Fred D. G. Buehler, 2200 Arctic Avenue.

Transfer of liquor license granted from William Beard to Henry A. Smith, Jr., No. 177-9 S. Virginia Avenue.

December 16, 1915.

A Special Meeting was held pursuant to a call of Mayor William Riddle.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

The meeting was called to confer with the representatives of the Windsor Site.

December 21, 1915.

Special meeting of the Board of Commissioners held pursuant to a call of Mayor William Riddle to discuss the Windsor Site and the Garbage Plant.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

December 23, 1915

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held. President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

Resolution of Feb. 18, 1915, authorizing purchase of Ventnor Avenue property from M. W. Newton at \$2.00 per front foot, changed to \$2.50 per front foot.

Joseph Thompson appointed Sinking Fund Commissioner for the term of 5 years.

Ordinance No. 50, amended, passed second reading as amended.

Following transfer of liquor licenses referred to the Director of Public Safety: J. C. Cooke to John Wark, No. 17-19 N. Michigan Avenue; Reid & Daniels to Edward McMullin, N. E. Cor. Mediterranean & North Carolina Avenues; A. Cunningham to Frank J. Gaynor, No. 25 S. New York Avenue.

December 30, 1915.

A regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

Ordinance No. 42 passed second reading.

Ordinance No. 49 and Ordinance No. 50, passed third reading.

Transfer of liquor license granted from Chas. J. Loughran to Fred D. G. Buehler at No. 2200 Arctic Avenue

Transfer of liquor license of Thomas L. O'Connor to Patrick J. Welsh at 1400 Atlantic Avenue referred to the Director of Public Safety.

Attest: DANIEL H. V. BELL, City Clerk.

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ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT



(SUMMER) A SECTION OF THE BEACH

THE NATION'S PLAYGROUND



(WINTER) EASTER SUNDAY ON THE BOARDWALK

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND ROSTER OF CITY OFFICIALS

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 Overseer of the Poor GEORGE ORTLIP
 Police Surgeon DR. J. T. BECKWITH
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 Assistant Supervisor DAVID R. BARRETT
 Superintendent of Boardwalk KIRK LOVELAND

RECORDER'S COURT

Judge EDMUND C. GASKILL, Jr.
 Clerk FRANCIS J. WALDMAYER

DISTRICT COURT

Judge FRANK SMATHERS
 Clerk WILLIAM L. RISLEY
 Sergeant-at-Arms D. S. BROWN

ATLANTIC CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY

Vol. III—No. 7)

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

(February, 1917.

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

With a Summary of Accomplishments in All Departments

Nearly four years ago the voters of Atlantic City adopted the commission form of government. This action was not in response to any demand for political "reform." One of the most popular, clean and progressive young business men had just been elected Mayor and the personnel of Council had greatly improved over preceding administrations. Consequently, the reason for this revolution must be sought elsewhere than in a popular uprising against the evil that is said to be characteristic of American municipalities—political corruption.

If it were possible to obtain a consensus of opinion on the subject it is likely that it would ascribe the change to the yearning that has been slowly sweeping across the American continent in the minds of the people for a more scientific form of municipal government. This feeling has been active in all progressive communities.

It was first manifested after the disaster that befell Galveston that compelled the appointment of a commission to govern that city during the period of its rehabilitation. The results achieved by this commission, which was presumed to be in only temporary charge, were so beneficial that the people of Galveston demanded that the system installed by the commissioners be adopted as the permanent form of government for this city, and this was done by the Legislature. This was really the beginning of the commission form of government.

The ideal of the concentration of authority and responsibility in civic government seemed nearer attainment in a small body of officials than in the old Councilmanic form where responsibility was so widely diffused that, when anything went wrong, the blame was always up to "the other fellow."

The "Galveston idea" attracted nation-wide attention. Political scientists endorsed the idea and a propaganda was started for the adoption of this system by municipalities throughout the country. And this propaganda made amazing progress. It swept through the West like a prairie fire and scores of the most progressive cities of that section adopted this scientific method of conducting the affairs of a municipality.

After the "awakening" of San Francisco the new idea of municipal government spread Eastward. The success of commission government in

Des Moines, Iowa, added to the fame of the institution. Several Eastern states enacted enabling laws for the adoption of this form of civic government and, to the glory of Atlantic City be it said, she was one of the first of the Eastern municipalities to enlist under the banner of scientific government.

To deny that commission government has been a success in Atlantic City would be to insult the intelligence of the community. There may be a few reactionaries who still talk of the "good old days" of Councilmanic control. A couple of years ago these men could have rallied a rather

ity imposed by commission government.

Two years ago there was talk among some of the disgruntled voters about a return to Councilmanic government. Any suggestion to that effect today would be greeted with a yell of derision. Commission government has come to stay in Atlantic City for the sufficient reason that it is efficient, economical and honest.

The President of the Commission, who is elected by his fellow members, enjoys the title of Mayor and Director of the Department of Public Affairs. William Riddle holds the distinction of filling this office but, as he has frequently said, about the only duties he has to perform are to "look wise and indulge in silent thought." As a matter of fact, it is within his province to suggest and recommend legislation, a function that he frequently exercises.

He has often made the assertion that he has no "patronage" nor the power to appoint any official other than dog-catcher. This declaration is largely whimsical. Within his department is the very important Board of Assessors, the members of which are appointed by the Mayor. This board, composed of Anthony M. Ruffu, president; Walter McDevitt and John J. Mahoney, has evolved a system of assessment on a scientific basis that has attracted favorable comment in many cities of the country and has been endorsed and commended by most of the prominent taxpayers of Atlantic City.

On the occasion of the re-election of Mr. Ruffu to the office of president of the Board of Assessors he called attention to some of the improvements installed by him and his associates under commission government. Among these was the "land value map," which facilitates the comparison of land values and has been a most useful aid towards the equilization of assessment.

The adoption of the card system in conjunction with the Bureau of Building Inspection has also been of assistance. In his recommendations for the coming year's work President Ruffu suggests that the Board take into consideration the influence on lot values given by rear streets and alleys and the installation of a map showing the grants of riparian rights along the beach and Thoroughfare frontages and, further, that a record of all realty sales available, of transfers, mortgages and wills be preserved in permanent form.



WILLIAM RIDDLE

Mayor and Director of Department of Public Affairs

large chorus, but today this chorus would hardly constitute a whisper.

Avoiding all question of personality in the consideration of this question locally, there can be no possible doubt of the success of commission government. The high standing of the present Commissioners is sufficient guarantee that it could not be otherwise. But, fortunately, the system is so superior to that of the old days that, even if men of inferior capacity and integrity were elected to the various offices, there could be no recurrence to the old abuses of civic government because of the concentration of authority and responsibility

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY---Achievements in Economy and Efficiency Under Director Bartlett

The Department of Public Safety, under the direction of Commissioner William H. Bartlett, has achieved a notable record, both for economy and efficiency—the twin ideals of commission government. This department embraces more bureaus and a wider measure of responsibility than any other. In it is included the Bureaus of Police, of Fire, Electrical, Building Inspection, Health, Detectives, Overseer of the Poor and the Beach Patrol. A very large proportion of the employees of the city come under the direct supervision of Director Bartlett.

It will be remembered that Mr. Bartlett was elected on a platform that declared him to be a "safe, sane, business man." When he assumed the duties of his office he proceeded to put the principles of this platform into practice. He made a survey of every bureau under his supervision. The first one that appealed to him as being in urgent need of revision was that of the Electrical Bureau, which has under its control the lighting system of the city. Not being an expert in this line he summoned to his aid one of the foremost in this branch of science in the country.

The investigations under the experienced eye of this expert revealed some amazing facts; that the city had been subjected to a high rate in its lighting contracts; that the scheme of lighting was archaic, inadequate and hap-hazard and that a complete reconstruction of scheme and rates was an urgent demand, both from the standard of efficiency and of economy. There followed an exhaustive investigation and the working out of a schedule of rates and an adjustment of compensation that spelled a saving of thousands of dollars to the taxpayers annually, as well as an increase of lighting that was equivalent to a saving of other thousands of dollars.

The negotiations between the lighting corporations and Commissioner Bartlett extended over a period of months, but the outcome was a complete triumph for the Commissioner. The net result of these negotiations and investigations, as expressed in dollars and dimes, was the saving to the city, aside from increased lighting, of \$27,360.09 per annum—considerably more than the combined salaries of the members of the entire Board of Commissioners. Had this saving been effected at the expense of illumination the net result would have been negative rather than positive but, when it is considered that the volume of light has been increased without added expenditure, the achievement of the Electrical Bureau is one of the most striking accredited to the advanced system of civic government and, for that reason, the report of the efficient Chief, Frank Shinnen, is given in considerable detail.

The Bureau of Health is another

division of Director Bartlett's department that has recorded increased economy, together with augmented efficiency. These two ideals of civic government are not uncommon but, as a rule, one is achieved at the expense of the other; they are seldom found in conjunction. The saving effected in this bureau amounts to thousands of dollars a year in the single item of maintenance of the Municipal Hospital, while the usefulness of this institution has been increased, rather than diminished. A more thorough system of inspection and general safeguarding of the public health has been installed, without increase in expenditures.

The same is true of the Bureau of Poor, which has been, for the first time in its venerable history, thoroughly systemitized by Overseer George Ortlip. Probably the most noteworthy feature of this system is the

in these two bureaus that they have been economically administered is attested by the fact that the increased demands of service have been met at little increase of cost. Changed traffic conditions have added greatly to the problems that confront the Bureau of Police, but these have been met without any material increase in the force. The fire fighters have been granted a slight increase in wages in compliance with popular demand and justice and that this concession was well deserved is attested by the heroic work performed by the force during several critical fires in the recent past. The insignificant losses from fire as compared with the premiums taken every year by the insurance companies, is another attestation of the efficiency of the Bureau of Fire.

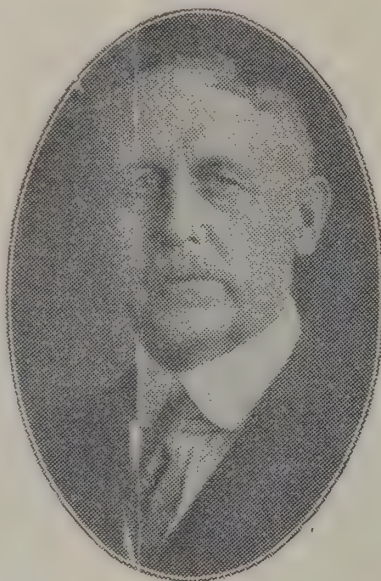
The accomplishments of the Electrical Bureau are summarized in the following report of Chief Shinnen:

One of the greatest achievements of any branch of the Department of Public Safety has been the solution of the complex lighting problem. An antiquated, unsatisfactory street lighting system had been inherited, and it was found that some of the illumination of public highways was being done under no specific contract and at a price highly satisfactory to the contractor, but unfair to the public. For these reasons, much time was devoted to the working out of a lighting system that would prove adequate and economical, to negotiations with the contracting company for allowances on account of exorbitant prices charged previously, and to the obtaining of a fair price for all illumination paid for by the public, including its schools.

These negotiations with the electric light company resulted in a discount of 20 per cent. on the bills rendered between August, 1912, and June, 1914, or an actual cash allowance of \$22,564.07.

In 1912 the ornamental standards on the Boardwalk only extended from the Inlet to Missouri Avenue and from Texas to Albany Avenue. The gaps between Missouri and Texas Avenues, and Albany and Jackson Avenues, were illuminated by electric arc lamps suspended from wooden poles erected on the seaward side of the Boardwalk. As soon as the 'Walk was widened between Missouri and Texas Avenues ornamental standards were erected and the wooden poles removed.

When satisfactory contracts had been finally executed, a comparison of the cost of public illumination under the new conditions with a similar cost at the old rates disclosed that the City was actually saving the enormous sum of \$27,360.09 each and every year. The following tabulation will clearly demonstrate how this sum is obtained:



WILLIAM H. BARTLETT

Director, Department of Public Safety

enforced collection of alimonies and the bringing to book of deserting fathers and husbands who seek to evade their obligations. They are pursued, if necessary, into distant states, brought back and placed under bond to support those who would otherwise become dependent upon the city and county. A saving of thousands of dollars per annum has been effected by this system, but Overseer Ortlip takes more pride in bringing about the reconciliation of many divided couples than in the saving of dollars.

Director Bartlett has concentrated his efforts in relation to the Bureaus of Police and of Fire towards an increase of efficiency. While the actual saving of dollars has been impossible

ARCS

	Former Cost Per Year	Present Cost Per Year	Saving Per Year
711 arcs \$75.00 per year each	\$ 53,325.00		
711 arcs \$60.00 per year each		\$ 42,660.00	\$ 10,665.00

[NOTE.—Under new contract inverted magnitite lamps are used and give at least 40 per cent. more light than the old style of lamps used when the old contract was in force.]

ATLANTIC AVENUE INCANDESCENTS

2106 lamps \$3.24 per year each	\$ 6,823.44		
2106 lamps \$3.18 per year each		\$ 6,697.08	\$ 126.36

ATLANTIC AVENUE MARKERS

608 lamps \$2.73 per year each	\$ 1,659.64		
608 lamps \$2.30 per year each		\$ 1,398.40	\$ 261.24

[NOTE.—Atlantic Avenue incandescents and street markers burn 40 minutes longer each day of the 365 under the new contract and an additional hour between July 1 and September 15, between which dates these lights will burn until 1.00 A. M. instead of until midnight. These extra hours of lights burning represent a saving of..\$ 355.55]

BOARDWALK

295 standards	\$ 19,453.43		
295 standards		\$ 13,324.72	\$ 6,128.71

[NOTE.—Under old contract all standards burned for 4 hours and during the summer season additional hours of burning were authorized, so that the average hours burned per year equalled about 1600. Under the new contract the larger lamps burn all night, or 4000 hours per year, while the smaller lamps burn 2100 hours per year. These extra hours of lights burning represent a cash saving each year of

SCHOOLS

28094 K. W. @ 8c.	\$ 2,247.52		
28094 K. W. @ 4½c.		\$ 1,264.31	\$ 983.21

CITY HALL AND PATROL

57956 K. W. @ 8c.	\$ 4,636.48		
57956 K. W. @ 4½c.		\$ 2,608.04	\$ 2,028.44

FIRE HOUSES

10108 K. W. @ 8c.	\$ 808.64		
10108 K. W. @ 4½c.		\$ 454.96	\$ 353.68

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

904 K. W. @ 8c.	\$ 72.32		
904 K. W. @ 4½c.		\$ 40.69	\$ 31.63

COMFORT STATIONS

12641 K. W. @ 8c.	\$ 1,011.26		
12641 K. W. @ 4½c.		\$ 568.79	\$ 442.49

Actual yearly saving\$ 27,360.00

Today the public highways and Boardwalk are lighted by the following lights, at the prices indicated:

711 Magnitite Electric Arcs @ \$60.00 per year.
20-200 Watt Nitrogen Lamps @ \$30.64 per year.
3-500 Watt Nitrogen Lamps @ \$60.26 per year.
73 small Electric Units @ \$19.20 per year.
2106-15 Watt Lamps @ \$3.18 per year.
608-25 Watt Lamps @ \$2.30 per year.
312-150 Watt Lamps @ \$21.36 per year.
792-100 Watt Lamps @ \$9.88 per year.
448-60 Watt Lamps @ \$6.74 per year.
12-100 Watt Lamps (Comfort Stations) @ \$9.88 per year.
6-60 Watt Lamps (Conn. Ave. Pavilion) @ \$6.74 per year.
20-20 Watt Lamps (Georgia and Mississippi Avenue Pavilion) @ \$6.74 per year.
2-100 Watt Lamps (States Ave. Flower Bed) @ \$9.88 per year.
232 Gas Arcs @ \$42.00 per year.
134 Portico Lights @ \$27.50 per yr.

Along the upper Walk, from Atlantic Avenue to the Inlet, the ornamental standards were re-arranged so as to give ample light. This re-arrangement left a surplus of standards, which, with 13 new standards, were erected below Albany Avenue, completing the installation of ornamental standards from Jackson Avenue to the Inlet.

Recently, the illumination of the Boardwalk in the district between Rhode Island and Missouri Avenues, was increased by substituting 100-Watt lamps for each of the 4-60 Watt lamps per standard.

The cost of the new standards mentioned above, the expense of relocating the other standards, the reinforcement of the Boardwalk for the same and the cost of re-locating the arcs removed from the Boardwalk and various cross streets, where ornamental lighting has been installed, was all borne by the regular appropriation.

At present there is not a wire crossing along the Boardwalk, neither are there any wooden poles on the outside of the Esplanade.

When Arctic Avenue was being paved, plans and specifications for or-

namental standards to be placed on that avenue were drawn and the standards purchased and erected between Maine and Boston Avenues. Upon each standard a Humphrey three-mantle gas arc has been placed, making Arctic Avenue a Gas-White-Way.

The same style of standard and illumination is being used on Indiana Avenue from the Boardwalk to Marmora Avenue, electric lights formerly used having been removed and re-located in other parts of the city.

The arcs on South Carolina Avenue, from Atlantic Avenue to the Boardwalk, were removed and re-located and 17-200 Watt Nitrogen Lamps, on ornamental brackets, installed in their stead. This avenue being one of the main arteries to the Boardwalk, it was decided to try this scheme of lighting thereon, and, as it has proven highly satisfactory, plans are being made to install the same system on Florida Avenue, from Fairmount Avenue to the Boardwalk.

On Delaware, Chalfonte, Mansion, Morris, Presbyterian, Westminster Avenues and Leeds Place the electric arcs have been removed and re-located.

ed and small electric units substituted.

Virginia Avenue is now being lighted by what is known as the White-Way-Lighting and is the best illuminated street in the City.

On South Arkansas Avenue there had been an ornamental scheme of lighting installed by private property owners, which did not prove satisfactory. The scheme was abandoned and the standards turned over to the city. These have since been re-arranged into an ornamental system that has proven satisfactory. From time to time, as means are available, the ornamental lighting will be extended to the various side streets, until the entire city is covered.

Plans are now being prepared to continue the same scheme of lighting as now used on Atlantic Avenue through and around the Albany Avenue Park, and thence to the Albany Avenue Bridge. The Bureau is negotiating with the Board of Freeholders for a division of the cost of placing an ornamental lighting system on the Boulevard as far as the second bridge, or city limits.

The Bureau has caused to be removed at least 200 poles scattered over the City, and about 1,000 miles of dead or unused wires. It has also caused to be removed the pole line on the south side of Atlantic Avenue from Albany to Jackson Avenue, on the south side of Tennessee Avenue from Atlantic Avenue to the Boardwalk, on the north side of South Carolina Avenue from Atlantic to Arctic Avenue, and all the poles on the outside of the Boardwalk from New Jersey to Rhode Island Avenue and from Missouri to Jackson Avenue.

It was instrumental in bringing about the joint ownership of poles between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Atlantic City Electric Light Company, thereby eliminating one line of poles on the south side of Atlantic Avenue from North Carolina Avenue to Vermont and on the north side of New Jersey Avenue from Atlantic Avenue to the Boardwalk.

It also had the 99-year franchise of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the right of way across the meadows along the Water Main rescinded and a new form of a short-term agreement made by the terms of which the Western Union Telegraph Company installed and maintained for city use seven telephones along the City Water Main, so that now a pipe patrol man is never more than half a mile from a telephone where he has direct connections with the City Hall and the Pumping Station at Absecon, to report any trouble which may occur on the pipe line.

The fire boxes have been rebuilt and twenty-one new boxes added, so that all are now 16-round boxes, thereby eliminating the possibility of losing an alarm if two or three boxes are pulled simultaneously. The alarms will all come in and be transmitted to the several engine houses.

A new relay board has been installed, together with the necessary register and time stamps, which make a permanent record on a paper tape of

the number of box and time of both incoming and outgoing signals. A transmitter has been installed so that the office may be worked by either automatic or manual systems. Plans have been prepared to move the office into a fire proof building in the near future.

The police boxes have been rebuilt, 5 new boxes added and a new police desk and flash light panel installed, making it possible for the sergeant to flash a red light at various locations in the city notifying officers on patrol that they are wanted at their patrol boxes.

All overhead fire and police wires in the Inlet and Bungalow Park districts have been removed and underground cable installed. Also, all the overhead fire and police wires in the territory west of Mediterranean Avenue, embracing the entire West Side to the Venice Park Bridge, have been removed and underground cable installed and additional fire and police boxes added. The same is also true in the Chelsea District at Brighton and Morris Avenues, which completes the installation of the entire police and fire alarm system underground. This puts Atlantic City in a class of its own, and prevents interruption of service when there is a storm or high wind, as in the older cities, such as Boston, New York and Philadelphia, where many of their police and fire wires are still overhead.

A municipal switchboard has been installed to which are connected the police station, fire houses, hospital and schools, all offices in the City Hall, the residences of the City Commissioners and all officials who must be in constant touch with their respective departments. There are 10 trunks from this board to the Bell Telephone Company's Exchange, with free service from any pay station for fire and emergency calls. At the present time 90 per cent. of the local fire calls come through this exchange, also all official business.

There has been prepared and the Board of Commissioners has passed an ordinance to license moving picture operators to safeguard the public. Also an ordinance to license electricians to prevent the unskilled from engaging in the electrical business.

The Bureau of Health, under the capable management of Dr. Coward, is being economically administered and is extending its field of usefulness. When Director Bartlett took office he included this important bureau in his survey and was quick to see that the system in vogue was not economical and was open to improvement in other respects. He ordered the introduction of certain reforms that resulted in a large saving, with an actual increase of service to the afflicted. The total of expenditures for administration and supplies in each year from 1910 to, and including 1915, tell the story of economy at a glance. In the first named year the total was \$26,493.87; for 1911, \$22,992.96; for 1912, (the first year of commission government), \$20,723.67; for 1913, \$18,687.17; for 1914, \$16,821.16 and for 1915, \$18,497.98. The slight increase last year was occasioned by the establishment of the narcotic and tubercular clinics.

The experiment in the former was quickly found to be a failure, a misdirected philanthropy, and it was abolished. The tubercular clinic already gives evidence of practical and beneficial results and will be continued and, possibly, extended.

These figures apply to the total expenses of the bureau. But it is in the administration and cost of supplies of the Municipal Hospital that the most impressive savings have been accomplished. The salaries and supplies for this institution in 1910 amounted to \$11,294.57; in 1911, \$5,479.58; in 1912, (the first year of commission government) \$4,113.15; in 1913, \$4,188.29; in 1914, \$3,385.61. The increase in the following year was due to expenses incurred almost exclusively in the experiment of the treatment of "dope fiends." A comparison of the figures quoted reveal the interesting fact that, in the Municipal Hospital alone, a saving was effected in one year of over \$7,000 and a substantial saving in all years under the new form of government.

The Bureau of Fire has been brought to a standard of efficiency under Mr. Bartlett's administration that appeals to the pride of the entire community. Two remarkable achievements to the credit of the fire fighters stand out in the recent history of flame-battling in the resort; one at Pennsylvania avenue and the beach and the other in the disastrous hotel fire. That the latter was attended by loss of life is no reflection on the firemen; they were not responsible for the delay in sending in the alarm of fire. That the toll of life was not multiplied was due to their heroism when they arrived. But, in the eyes of the insurance and fire-fighting experts, their big accomplishment was in holding the flames to the buildings in which they originated. This, among professionals, is the supreme test and a long record of similar achievements places the Atlantic City bureau high in the annals of fire-fighting organizations in the country.

The equipment has been greatly increased under commission government. Included in the new apparatus now in service is the 85-foot motor aerial truck, a motor combination wagon, a new automobile for Chief Black and a rebuilt and motorized engine, all located at the California avenue house. Contracts have been let for the purchase of four motor combination wagons and four first-size motor driven fire engines. The cost of these four pieces of apparatus is \$50,000. The fire house at California and Atlantic avenues, completed under Commissioner Bartlett, is one of the finest and most complete in the country and cost \$65,800, exclusive of furnishing, which cost \$4,500. All fire houses have been repainted and repaired and concrete floors have been, or soon will be, laid in all houses. Gas apparatus for maintaining heat in all engines will soon be installed.

The two platoon system, having been endorsed and authorized by a referendum vote at the last election, will be put in operation as soon as funds can be appropriated for the

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY---It Has Created and Fulfilled a Large Contract of Construction

On the organization of the Board of Commissioners, nearly four years ago, it didn't look as though Commissioner Harry Bacharach would have much to do as the Director of Parks and Public Property. In those early days of commission government the item of "public parks" was pretty much of a joke. In the language of the small boy "there wasn't no such thing."

For many years there had been desultory talk of creating parks and playgrounds. A few idealists had pointed out, from time to time, that parks and playgrounds were rather pertinent subjects for consideration in a community dedicated to the entertainment of pleasure-seekers but, when it came down to actual work in the creation of parks and playgrounds, there was always violent opposition to the expenditure of real money in the achievement of any tangible results in this direction. There was a sub-conscious feeling that these things ought to be, but not at the expense of real money. This presented an opportunity for a man who could grasp it and results show that Mr. Bacharach was the man.

He has created a system of parks and playgrounds that would reflect credit on a community that had been working on the problem for years; and he created it out of practically nothing; not even a program. To the minds of many, this has been Mr. Bacharach's greatest achievement. In the sense of creative work it probably is. But the greatest constructive work in Mr. Bacharach's department has, undoubtedly, been achieved in the Bureau of Water in carrying out plans for the safeguarding and conservation of a water supply for the city that extends, at least, a generation in the future. In the brief period that Mr. Bacharach has been in office these plans have not only been worked out, but most of them have been brought to fruition; the actual accomplishment of the scheme of providing for an unlimited supply of water for the resort, for all purposes. While the fact was never talked about it was officially known that the demand was rapidly approaching the limit of supply of water in this city, and such a condition, in a pleasure resort, might be serious.

When Commission government came into effect there was a slender tie of connection between the source of water supply and the city. This supply is, for the most part, back of Absecon and, although several mains have been laid across the meadows during a long series of years, actual dependence for a sufficient supply was placed on the 48-inch wood stave main built under the preceding administration. The other mains were practically out of commission.

This was a menacing condition. Any accident to the big main might endanger the water supply of the resort or, what would be equally seri-

ous, a creation of a water scandal. Commission government had been barely put into running condition when Director Bacharach introduced a scheme for the safeguarding of the supply of water. This was to be accomplished by laying a 48-inch cast iron main across the meadows, separated from the wood stave main, so as to provide a duplicate service that would be absolutely safe against any interruption to the supply of the city. Both mains were of sufficient capacity to more than meet the demands of the city, so that an accident to one would have no effect in the way of an interruption of this service.



HARRY BACHARACH

Director, Department of Parks and Public Property

The principal source of supply is the Upper and Lower Doughty Ponds. These have been connected with the pumping station below Absecon by duplicate mains. The improvements at the pumping station have been on a scale that is more than equivalent to the duplication of the service. This is indicated by the installation of an 18-million gallon pump, which augments the service of those already installed. This one unit would be more than sufficient to supply the city with all the water needed at the height of the season, even in the event of a conflagration.

These precautions insure an ample supply of water for all purposes for the city, provided the supply is always available. But this question is one of paramount importance. What of the supply? This was one that commanded the Commissioner's first attention. Up to the advent of commission government the supply had been adequate, but, in mid-summer, there was not much margin beyond that of adequacy. In the estimation

of Mr. Bacharach, this was taking a long chance. He felt that the supply should be many times that of the demand, and, in this opinion, he was backed up by all the Commissioners.

He felt that this result could only be achieved by increasing the storage capacity of the two Doughty Ponds to an extent that would make impossible a water famine during a generation or more, no matter what increase of population might ensue on Absecon Island. This was the big constructive idea in Mr. Bacharach's program and it is being rapidly worked to a successful conclusion.

As the title of his department implies, Mr. Bacharach is charged with the care of all public property. One of his first acts after taking office was to introduce a business system in caring for the city's property. Under the old scheme of city government, supplies for various branches of the civic service had been purchased in a haphazard way, with the inevitable result of gross waste, if nothing worse. A Bureau of Supplies was immediately created with the result that thousands of dollars have been saved annually in supplying the needs of the departments.

The survey made by the Director and his engineers showed that the distribution in the Northern section of the city was inadequate to the demands of that growing neighborhood and that the fire protection was far from satisfactory. This was a condition that called for a speedy remedy. This was applied in record time by the installation of a 24-inch and a 20-inch main on Arctic avenue from Missouri to Maine, with 12-inch and 8-inch laterals on Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut and New Hampshire avenues. The laying of these mains corrected a condition that might have become serious to a point of endangering the city in the case of a conflagration. These mains doubled the distribution facilities in the up-town district; has increased the pressure during the periods of maximum consumption and has very materially reduced the fire hazard.

The menace, if not absolute peril, existing from dependence on a single big-gauge main across the meadows, was the next question that excited the attention of Mr. Bacharach and his engineers. As has been said, the small mains had become practically useless and the only absolute safeguard against possible disaster was the construction of a duplicate main capable of supplying the city with a maximum of its water demands. This was fully recognized by the Board of Commissioners and Mr. Bacharach was authorized to contract for the installation of a four-foot cast iron main that would replace the three worn-out mains that were presumed to duplicate the wood-stave main. It

was an expensive enterprise, but it was an essential one, and it was completed in almost record time. This was the first long step towards the creation of a duplicate system of the city's water supply.

This new cast iron main embodies the very latest features to prevent corrosion, the most important of which is its elevation on concrete "pillows" above contact with tide waters. While the installation of this main was expensive, a large portion of the cost was saved by a clever expedient adopted by Commissioner Bacharach. This was to let an experimental contract for a small section of the work so as to find a basis for fair bidding in a practically unknown and untried field of construction.

The contractors were timid in offering bids for this character of work. But the completion of a small section gave them a basis for intelligent bidding with the result of a fair profit to themselves and a saving to the city of at least \$65,000, or 15 per cent. of the total cost of construction. That one item is worth remembering when it comes to a comparison of the old with the new form of civic government. Since the completion of this big iron main the the peril of interruption of service by accident, either by rail or water, has been eliminated. The pumping station at Absecon has been brought up to the last minute of efficiency. All of the old wooden flumes have been replaced by 48-inch concrete conduits, the big pump-well has been deepened and lined with concrete and the old earth-bottom reservoir has been concrete-lined.

A turbine-driven centrifugal pump, with the enormous daily capacity of 18 million gallons, has been installed and it is nearly ready for operation. With the completion of this installation the water supply of the city is thoroughly safeguarded so far as the pumpage is concerned.

The artesian well system has been considerably extended, eight new ones having been sunk recently, and motor-driven centrifugal pumps are being substituted for air lifts as rapidly as possible for the entire artesian system.

The old beach front main has been cut out from all important buildings and relaid under the Boardwalk. All important dead-ends have been abolished and connections made with other mains. An 8-inch main has been laid in Brighton avenue, below Pacific, and cross-connected on the beach front with Iowa, Stenton, Morris and Chelsea avenues. An 8-inch main has been laid in the driveway inside of the bulkhead from Albany to Ridgeway avenue, with all side street mains connected. These connections have not only improved the domestic service, but have greatly added to fire fighting efficiency. A 12-inch main was laid near the South curb and a 4-inch main under the North sidewalk of Baltic avenue from Arkansas to Massachusetts in advance of the paving of that thoroughfare.

Undoubtedly the biggest undertaking of Director Bacharach has been the extension of the storage reservoirs near Absecon. The watershed that supplies these reservoirs consists of 12,000 acres and of this great

drainage area the city owns 5,000 acres, in which is included the two Doughty Ponds, and all the important streams contributory thereto. After a thorough study of the situation it was found that the raising of the dam at Lower Doughty Pond and dredging the pond the water area would be increased from 27 to 275 acres and the storage capacity from 25 million to 300 million gallons. This immense engineering feat is approaching realization. The dam is nearly completed and machinery is on the ground to consummate the dredging.

In outlining this great work, that has attracted the attention of waterworks experts throughout the country, Superintendent and Chief Engineer Lincoln Van Gilder said: "To form an adequate idea of this undertaking imagine a meadow a quarter of a mile wide and a mile and a quarter long filled with a solid mass of stumps, fallen trees, roots and mud to a depth varying from a few inches to ten feet, all of which must be removed to leave a clean, sandy bottom. The cost of the operation is but one element of the problem, the real difficulty being to keep the water pure and clear during the entire process, remembering that the stream from which the supply is taken flows the whole length of the meadow where the mud is the deepest, and that, should the flow of the creek be stopped for a single day, a water famine would be the inevitable result."

"An emergency pipe layed from the Upper to the Lower Doughty Pond to carry clear water around the dredging to the conduit through which the city is supplied would be attended with constant danger for the reason that only one-third of the runoff would be available, the other two-thirds being useless through discoloration. To obviate these difficulties a coffer dam has been constructed across the creek bed to impound the water above the dredging and from the temporary reservoir thus formed the water is carried to the in-take through a wooden flume, or trough. By this method that part of the stream bed below the coffer dam can be drained while the overgrowth in the pond is being removed. A giant slack-line excavator has been built for this work, with two heavy steel wire cables spanning the meadow on which two steel buckets travel, each holding two wagon loads, the whole machine being operated by two powerful hoisting machines completely under the control of one engineer. This machine is ready for operation, but will not be started until weather conditions are favorable for an uninterrupted builders' trial of thirty days."

"Plans have been made," continued Mr. Van Gilder, "and specifications are now being drawn for the installation of a high-pressure fire-fighting system that embodies a number of features without parallel in this branch of engineering. This system is designed primarily to protect the beach front, where the Bureau of Fire now suffers the worst handicap, but every item will be built with special reference to extension as fast as funds can be provided. To make this system economically practicable the beachfront hotel owners have entered

into hearty co-operation with the city and will supply the high pressure through their engine equipments whenever demanded by threats of fire."

Boiled down to per centages the achievements of Director Bacharach in the single Bureau of Water can be succinctly summed up in the following terms: Increase in pumping capacity, 50 per cent.; distributing facilities, including meadow mains, 75 per cent.; storage capacity, when present plans are completed, 400 per cent. There have been installed 2400 new water meters.

The cost of operation and ordinary extensions has not increased under commission government in spite of the fact that the pumping station is now operated on a 3-shift basis and emergency city service is maintained on Sundays and holidays throughout the year.

Before the advent of commission government there was not a park nor playground owned by the city. There was a fiction that the beach constituted a playground in the sense that children could indulge in their sports on this wide stretch of sand. Practically speaking, however, this was only a fiction. Such sports as ball playing, racing and football were prohibited during the Summer months and the beach ponies made the indulgence of such sports dangerous during the Winter months. The intelligent thought of the community had demanded parks and playgrounds for many years, but Director Bacharach was the first to recognize this demand and to fulfill it.

His efforts have resulted in the creation of a park and playground system that reflects credit on the world's greatest resort. The Albany Avenue Park, one of the most attractive beauty spots in any city, covers an area of five acres. The Inlet Park covers an area of seven acres and Mr. McGovern, the Superintendent of Parks, under the direction of Commissioner Bacharach, is engaged in carrying out a comprehensive scheme of creating a marine park at the Inlet and a wide system of parks and playgrounds throughout the city. At the Inlet tract alone there have been created an athletic field, five tennis courts and two baseball diamonds, all of which were in constant demand last Summer. The beauty spots known as "beachfront flower beds" have been largely increased in number. All the playgrounds have been equipped with play apparatus.

One of the most advanced reforms instituted by Director Bacharach was that of a system of economical buying of all city supplies, used by the city government. He created the Bureau of Supplies in July, 1912. The total purchases by this bureau aggregates from \$55,000 to \$60,000 a year. Mr. Louis Lippman, the Superintendent of the Bureau, estimates that the system of buying worked out by Mr. Bacharach and himself results in a saving of from 20 to 25 per cent. on this large total of purchases. Of course, this showing of saving has decreased since the outbreak of the war, but this does not detract from the proportion of saving.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND FINANCE--Working Out Details of Scientific Financiering and Revenue Collection

Perhaps one of the most noteworthy accomplishments of the Department of Revenue and Finance since the adoption of the commission form of government has been the installation of a new and up-to-date system of accounting.

The "Walsh Act" requires a yearly audit of all the books and accounts of the city to be made by competent accountants, and one of the first things the newly elected Commissioners did in 1912 was to engage a reputable firm of accountants to audit the accounts of the city for the preceding year and to advise and assist the Director of Revenue and Finance in opening and establishing a better system of accounting.

These accountants immediately recognized that the system then in use was not the most business-like obtainable and recommended that the city conduct its affairs on a "Revenue and Expense" basis, rather than on the "Receipts and Payments" basis then in use. Accordingly, the City Comptroller, under the direction of the Director, prepared new forms for reports and for the new books necessary to carry out the recommendations of the accountants. It does not take long to read the words, "install a new system of accounting," and, probably, sounds like a very dry subject to the average reader, to be dismissed without further thought, but to prepare forms of every description for city reports of various kinds, to map out entirely new books, prepare all the copy from which the printers are to make the same, required, in this instance, a great amount of careful thought and many hours "burning of the midnight oil." However, the results accomplished enable the financial officers to feel that they are amply rewarded, especially when the accountants assure them that their present method is close to perfection.

The "Revenue and Expense" system now in use enables the financial officers to tell whether or not the income applicable to the various years is sufficient to pay the operating expenses incurred, a very desirable fact that was not obtainable under the old method of keeping the controlling accounts. The abandoned "Receipts and Payments" method provided only for the recording of cash receipts and payments and did not provide any means for bringing together figures that would show all of the assets and outstanding liabilities of the several departments of the city's government, as shown by the balance sheets.

Recently, during a conference of the financial officers of various municipalities of New Jersey, the subject of a city's general fund assets came up for discussion. One official made the statement that Jersey City and Trenton were the only two cities in the State that had a system whereby the amount of taxes receivable on real estate (an asset that is 100 per cent. collectable) was clearly shown

on the books, separate from the item of taxes receivable on personal property (an asset that is usually averaged as 60 per cent. collectable.) It was with a great deal of satisfaction that the representatives of Atlantic City could show these gentlemen that since 1912 the Department of Revenue and Finance had placed our city among the "models" in this respect, and, in fact, had the best of the cities quoted in some features.

Of course it is understood that each official receiving money for the city is required to turn the same over to the Treasurer. With these returns it is now necessary to present detailed reports, showing the source of every cent received, so that it is possible to tell at any moment, from the records in the office of the City Comptroller, how much cash has been received from any source in any given



ALBERT BEYER

Director, Department of Revenue and Finance

time. The accounts of each city officer are audited every month and the records of receipts of any particular bureau must tally with the records in the offices of the City Treasurer and Comptroller. In addition, the amount charged for each license or permit is checked against the amount chargeable for such license or permit, as prescribed by ordinance or statute. To audit all of the accounts of the various bureaus with this great care takes considerable time, but it is the only way to insure accuracy and is welcomed by the officials.

Before 1912 supplies for the various offices and departments were purchased by any number of officers and the bills paid from various appropriations. It was impossible to tell the exact maintenance cost of any one department, excluding the Water.

The Commissioners established a Bureau of Supplies, which Bureau acts as a central purchasing agent. Bids are obtained for all supplies, to insure competition, and wherever possible purchases are made on a large scale, resulting in much better prices. A record of each article purchased for any office or bureau is kept by the Bureau of Supplies and in the City Comptroller's office a complete record of the amount expended for supplies for each bureau and its sub-divisions is kept, so that at the end of each year it is possible to tell what it has cost to maintain any office or bureau.

In 1914 a card index was installed in the City Comptroller's office, designed to provide a record of every regular city employee for all time. These cards show date and method of appointment, length of term and expiration of same, salary, suspensions, if any, and, in fact, a brief record of every regular city employee. This record proved its great value in a few weeks after installation. It is well known that the salaries of the firemen and policemen are based upon years of service and prior to the installation of this official roster there was no way in which the financial officers could check the increases allowed these employees.

Had an accident destroyed the one record kept by either the police or fire department, the loss would have been irreparable. No warrant is drawn for the salary of any person placed upon any pay roll on a monthly basis unless a complete record of the appointment of said person has been furnished the Comptroller, either through the action of the Commissioners in regular session or the Director of the department having jurisdiction over the particular employee.

Each year an effort has been made to fix an equitable fee to be charged for the various licenses issued by the Mercantile Appraiser. Formerly, no license was issued for a fee less than the full charge for the twelve months from June 1st to May 31st, the mercantile year. It did not seem fair to charge a full year's fee for a license that was granted in January, expiring in May, or good only for five months. Consequently, it was decided that all licenses granted after January 1st would carry with it a fee equal to one-half of the regular yearly charge. This plan has proven highly satisfactory and is eminently fair.

Director Beyer has always advocated a law permitting the issuance of serial in preference to the usual long term bond and is much gratified that the Commission for the Survey of Municipal Financing, appointed by the Governor last year, has incorporated this idea in one of the municipal finance bills now pending before the Legislature. If this bill becomes a law for municipalities in New Jersey, it will be possible for Atlantic City to issue bonds and provide for the payment of the principal of the

same in instalments each year, doing away with the sinking fund plan of amortizing debt created in the future. Much thought has been given to this subject by financial experts and it seems to be generally conceded that the serial bond, or the "pay as you go" policy, is preferable to the long term bond, matured through the sinking fund. It costs less money, as shown from the following extract from the report of the Commission above referred to:

Comparisons \$100,000, 30 year 4½ per cent. Bond under the Sinking Fund and Serial Plans of Payment:

Total Payments with 3½ per cent. Sinking Fund Basis for Term Bonds	\$193,113.90
Total Payments with 4 per cent. Sinking Fund Basis for Term Bonds	\$188,490.30
Total Payments for Serial Bonds....	\$169,750.00

In some municipalities sinking fund assessments have frequently been sacrificed to keep down the tax rate, or for some other reason been cut below actual requirement or even eliminated altogether, so that it seems absolutely necessary to provide some means whereby the amortization (or wiping out) of municipal debts is assured. Atlantic City has always placed a sufficient sum in the sinking fund each year and members of the Commission for the Survey of Municipal Financing have complimented the local financial officers on the manner in which they are conducting the city's affairs. Compared with the majority of municipalities we are a model, but a sentiment for improvement is evident in other parts of the State and wonderful results have been accomplished in those municipalities which have adopted the commission form of government.

Director Beyer has also been a staunch supporter of the idea of limiting the term of a bond to the life of the improvement for which it is issued, and, as there is no law to prevent, has been able to accomplish results along this line, as is evidenced by the fact that under his administration the term for paving bonds has been reduced from 35 to 20 years. This is only one instance of achievement, and there are others in mind. The State Commission, above referred to, is sponsor for a bill now before the Assembly to follow this policy. This bill gives a maximum term for bonds issued to cover the general improvements made by a municipality, a few of which are as follows:

Bonds for water supply not exceeding 30 years.

Bonds for incinerating plant for garbage not exceeding 10 years.

Bonds for purchase of park lands not exceeding 50 years.

Bonds for purchase of playgrounds not exceeding 30 years.

Bonds for Paving:

Sand and gravel not exceeding 5 years.

Water or tar bound macadam not exceeding 10 years.

Bituminous concrete not exceeding 15 years.

Blocks of any material or sheet asphalt, laid on concrete foundation, not exceeding 20 years.

Fire and police alarm systems not exceeding 20 years.

This same Commission has prepared another bill, fixing the calendar year as the fiscal year for all counties and municipalities (excepting school districts.) It is intended to force every municipality to comply in 1907. There is not the space to discuss this matter at great length, but, briefly stated, the situation, if this bill passes, will be as follows:

Atlantic City will either have to appropriate and levy a tax for the four months September 1 to December 31, 1916, and then borrow money to maintain the city from January 1 to December 20, 1917, and during the same period of every year thereafter, or else appropriate for the sixteen months from September 1, 1916, to December 31, 1917. Because of the fact that the State, County and City School taxes and the Sinking Fund Assessment are payable out of the first tax moneys received, or, in other words, during the month of December, the expenditures during that month for the General Fund alone (excluding Water and School Funds) averaged about \$1,200,000, or as much is in the other eleven months of the year taken together.

Should appropriations be made to cover the necessary sixteen months, it would mean the providing of approximately \$3,600,000 by tax levy, which would require a tax rate of \$3.87 per \$100, based on the present valuation. If only the four months are provided for in the next levy, in the future the city will always be a year behind in the collection of its revenue. In other words, all of the expenditures made between January 1 and December 20 will be from borrowed money, barring, of course, the amounts received from licenses and permits, aggregating \$330,000, as against expenditures of the general fund approximating \$1,200,000.

A tax rate of \$3.87 would be a burden, and to be constantly expending large sums of money for running expenses before there is any possibility of receiving anything like an adequate sum to meet those expenditures is a very poor business policy. For those reasons, this bill is being opposed by Director Beyer, who heartily approves of a fiscal year concurrent with the calendar year, but does not want to overburden the taxpayers in any one levy, nor see the city obliged to adopt anything but the best business principles. Therefore, he is urging the legislators to provide a means of distributing the expenses of the extra four months over a longer period than one year, say, for instance, four years, thereby absorbing one-fourth each year. Such a distribution would not work a hardship on anyone, and would accomplish the desired result in ample time. The aim is uniformity of accounts, reports, etc., which is highly desirable, but not of so much importance that it must be attained in such a short space of time as will overwhelmingly burden the tax payers.

During the last two years alone the city has turned over to its sinking fund more than \$86,000, representing balances remaining from the proceeds of various bond issues after the im-

provements for which the bonds were issued had been completed. This means that the city has outstanding bonds to the amount of \$86,000 which would not have been issued, had there been some law that would have permitted the temporary financing of improvements from time to time as the work progressed, by the issuance of temporary loans, said loans being replaced by bonds when the work had been finished and the amount of money actually needed had been ascertained.

In another instance \$50,000 bonds had been sold to provide money to finance an improvement. Later this idea for improvement was abandoned. Fortunately, the bonds were held by our own sinking fund, and were bought back by the city and cancelled. Had the bonds been in the hands of an outside investor it would have been impossible to do this. In the case of the \$86,000 no part of the particular issues was held by the sinking fund, so that the only thing to do with the surplus was to pay it over to that fund, for use in liquidating the debt when it became due. But in the meantime our total debt is higher than it should be and we are obliged to pay interest on \$86,000, from which we would like to be relieved were it possible.

This condition of affairs was brought to the attention of the Commission for the Survey of Municipal Financing and they immediately saw the logic of Mr. Beyer's argument that cities should be permitted to finance improvements by the issuance of temporary loans. Consequently, a bill authorizing the temporary financing of school improvements is already on its way through the Assembly and a similar bill covering other improvements has been prepared, and, as it has the unanimous approval of officials from other municipalities, is expected to become a law.

For a time last year, owing to the chaotic condition of the money market, it was absolutely impossible to sell a long term bond, but money could be borrowed for three or six months at very low rates of interest. There was money in the country ready to be invested, but because of the war scare, and the uncertainty as to what might happen next, the owners wanted that money where they could get it back into their possession in a short time, if necessary. Atlantic City had large water and paving improvements under way and the financing of the engineer's estimates, as they became due, was a problem that caused the Director of Finance much anxiety at times.

Practically the only satisfactory way (under existing laws) the city could meet its obligations was to provide the sinking fund with cash and dispose of its bonds through that fund as the estimates were due. Every effort was made to save the city from breaking its contracts. The sinking fund assessment for water bonds was turned over to that fund four months in advance of the usual time, giving the financial officers a \$53,000 breathing spell, and, in fact, every cent upon which the sinking fund had a legal claim was turned over at the earliest

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS--It Furnishes a Startling Illustration of Money-Saving

The Department of Streets and Public Improvements, under the direction of Commissioner J. B. Thompson, has achieved results in both efficiency and economy that constitute a striking illustration of the difference between the old and the new systems of civic government—all to the glory and credit of the latter. The saving effected in the single item of street paving through the system adopted by Director Thompson is almost startling in its magnitude. But, while economy is gratifying, it is doubly so when it is accompanied by improved methods and materials, which spell efficiency, and this is true of the paving policy adopted by Commissioner Thompson.

There is a wide range of duties and responsibilities in this department of the city government. These embrace the paving of all streets and their care and maintenance; the extension and care of the Boardwalk, which also includes everything pertaining to what has often been called "the city's greatest asset," including comfort stations and pavilions; and all improvements to the resort that do not come under the jurisdiction of other departments.

In the latter classification, for instance, falls the dredging of Clam Creek in the creation of the new harbor and the building of jetties along the ocean front to protect the bathing beach and the properties adjacent to the beach. In short, all public work that comes within the scope of the duties of the City Engineer, John W. Hackney, is included in Director Thompson's department. He is given jurisdiction over the storm water drainage system, one of the noteworthy engineering undertakings of the times and of the country and, while the contract for the Baltic avenue canal was awarded by the late Council, it was completed under commission government and Director Thompson and Engineer Hackney full heir to the problem of working out the details of side-street drainage and the construction of these laterals.

Of course, the largest responsibility lies in the highway work of the department and this offers the opportunities of demonstrating economy and efficiency. It has been said that the saving in this direction was almost sensational. This is not an exaggeration; it is demonstrable. The paving policy adopted by Director Thompson shows a saving over previous administrations of an amount that runs into scores of thousands of dollars. It will be remembered by the taxpayers (possibly with some qualms) that bitulithic was the favored, if not the favorite, paving under the administration immediately preceding the adoption of commission government. Atlantic avenue was paved with that "patented" material as well as practically all of the streets improved during three years prior to

the adoption of the new form of government.

Figures compiled by City Engineer Hackney show that the cost of two-inch bitulithic pavement, laid on a 6-inch concrete base during the three years prior to commission government, per square yard, was \$2.57, on the average. The average cost of laying three inches of asphalt pavement on a 6-inch concrete base, the type of pavement adopted by Commissioner Thompson and Engineer Hackney, was, during the years 1913-14-15, \$1.77 per square yard, a difference of eighty cents per square yard. Under commission government there has been laid the immense total of 173,558 square yards of pavement. If this difference in cost was applied to



J. B. THOMPSON

Director, Department of Streets and Public Improvements

the pavement laid under commission government the saving, by the adoption of asphalt in preference to bitulithic, would represent the immense total of \$138,846.40. But to this saving must be added a large equivalent in the way of a one-third increase in the surfacing material, which was two inches of bitulithic and three inches of asphalt, both laid on the same material and thickness of base—six inches of concrete. This difference undoubtedly represents an additional saving of many thousand dollars.

If anyone is curious to dig deeper into the mysteries partly revealed by these facts and figures it may be illuminating to know that the old Council paid, in some cases, as high as \$2.49 for 2-inch bitulithic on a 6-inch macadam base, as well as an extra charge for excavation—which might, and generally did, run into large fig-

ures. Without entering into a discussion of the respective merits of asphalt and bitulithic as paving materials it is fair to point to the pavements of the two principal parallel avenues of the city as examples of lasting qualities, at least, especially as both pavements were laid under Councilmanic government.

These avenues were Atlantic and Pacific. The former was paved with bitulithic and the latter with asphalt. The comparative condition of the two avenues is a matter of public notoriety. Director Thompson has called on the contractors who laid the Atlantic avenue pavement to immediately place it in repair, but it is a broad question as to whether this is possible without resurfacing throughout its length. The paving of Pacific avenue, on the other hand, is almost as smooth and hard as on the day when it was first laid. It may be that the fault rests with the contractors rather than with the material. But the difference in lasting qualities was so palpable to Director Thompson that he adopted asphalt as the ideal pavement for the streets of the city, where competition made such a selection possible, with the result of achieving the immense saving noted, in addition to securing the added surface of one inch in the material used.

There was a very small amount of asphalt pavement laid by Council during the three years prior to the incoming of commission government, but the average cost of this pavement was \$1.86, as against \$1.77 under the present administration. The difference is not great as applied to a small surface, but it is significant as showing the distinction between scientific public administration and the "haphazard" methods of the old days.

Since the advent of commission government there have been laid over fifteen miles of pavement throughout the city, practically every foot of which has been of the highest type of smooth and durable quality. There were two remnants left by Council for completion, one of a quarter of a mile of sheet asphalt and one of a sixtieth of a mile of gravel. Under commission government there have been authorized and completed nearly eleven miles of sheet asphalt pavement; nearly two miles of vitrified block pavement; one and 29-100 miles of wood block pavement and a fraction less than one mile of gravel pavement, making a total of 15.86 miles of pavement constructed under the administration of Director Thompson.

The problem of draining a sandbar like Absecon Island of storm water was a mooted question among engineering experts for a generation. Many engineers contended that it was impossible of solution. It had been tackled in many localities; notably Galveston and New Orleans. The fact that tide water lay but a couple of feet under the surface made it look as though the problem was equal to that of making water run up-hill.

It was submitted to John W. Hackney, then City Engineer, as at present, and he presented a plan for draining the city that was endorsed and condemned by consulting engineers according to their viewpoint of the question and the matter laid dormant for years.

But the situation became serious in many parts of the city, especially along Atlantic and Pacific avenues, and the question of handling these storm water floods that followed every downpour of rain became a critical one. The services of eminent engineers were engaged. At a large expense they made surveys and offered many suggestions, but, finally, they made recommendations that were, in effect, those submitted years before by Engineer Hackney. And, along the line of these suggestions, the great undertaking of draining Atlantic City was inaugurated.

This was nearly three years before the incoming of commission government. The main canal extends along Baltic avenue from Georgia to Rhode Island avenue, with the outlets at the Thoroughfare end of the former avenue and into the Gardner's Basin end of the latter. This canal, more than nine feet in diameter and of reinforced concrete, was completed shortly after the inauguration of commission government. Under the initial contract a number of lateral drains were installed for the drainage of the central part of the city, but these were few and far between. The consummation of the scheme was up to Commissioner Thompson and, by a fortuitous turn of circumstances, the originator of the scheme was back on the job. Between these two officials the great undertaking, that will eventually cost close to two millions of dollars, is approaching consummation.

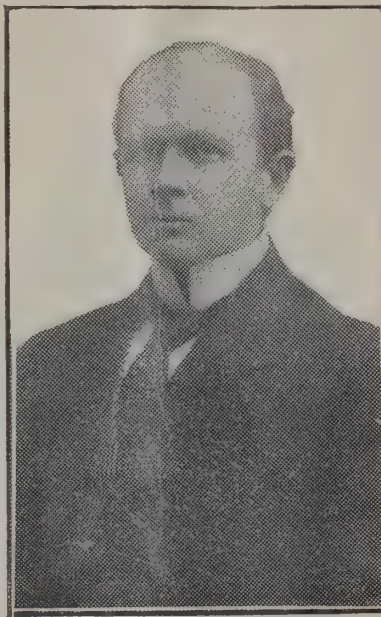
Under the administration of Director Thompson there have been installed main drains, varying in dimensions from 12 to 48 inches in diameter, to the extent of 8.33 miles. The extent of inlet pipes, ranging from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, is 3.58 miles, making a total length of 11.91 miles under the present administration. The cost of the work authorized and completed under Director Thompson has been \$321,060.36, with additional work authorized, but not yet completed, aggregating, approximately, \$125,921.90.

The inroads of the ocean currents on the bathing beach, while not as serious as indicated by alarmed orators and newspaper writers, have been sufficiently grave to call for consideration by Director Thompson and the Board of Commissioners. While the City Engineer is not convinced that jetties constitute a reliable safeguard against erosion of the beach in all instances, he concedes that they may help in this direction and a number of these structures have been run into the ocean at several points. The work already completed has cost \$17,645.51 and that projected and now under way will cost \$46,035.20. This is the first systematic effort on the part of the city to protect the ocean front by this method that has been made.

The Absecon Harbor—the dream

of two generations—is approaching, if it is not already, an accomplished fact. It has been contended, for many years, that the creation of a safe harbor at this point would add greatly to the prosperity of the resort and it is likely that this is true. The dredging of an entrance to Absecon Inlet, of course, is up to the federal government, and is being performed by it.

But more than a roadstead is required to make a harbor. There being no dockage along the shores of the Inlet it was clearly the duty of the city to provide an open passage to available wharfage, and the latter was only to be found along the basins reached by Clam Creek. To excavate this channel an appropriation not exceeding \$20,000 was made by the Board



JOHN W. HACKNEY

City Engineer

of Commissioners for this purpose. Considerable headway has been made in this work and, while not completed, sufficient progress has been made to admit of the accommodation of sea-going craft of considerable tonnage. The total cost of the work is estimated by the City Engineer at \$19,104. Commissioners Bacharach and Thompson are working, through their departments, to secure public wharfage in the vicinity of the Inlet Park.

The care of the Boardwalk is by no means the least of the responsibilities devolving on Commissioner Thompson. While the term "the city's greatest asset" as applied to it, has become hackneyed, it is a statement of fact, at that. The terms "Atlantic City" and "Boardwalk" have become so intertwined as to be almost synonymous. The cost of maintenance and extension of the great promenade runs into large figures, and these are mounting with every passing year, in spite of the fact that economy is the watchword under the present administration

Under commission government the expenditures for work authorized and completed under Director Thompson's administration, amounted to \$33,863.04. Work authorized by the Commissioners, but not yet wholly completed, will cost \$24,935.25. In these totals is included the cost of materials only; not of labor. During the four or five years preceding the advent of commission government there had been little re-decking, the surface of the Walk had become rough and the joists had begun to decay.

In the last three years the surface has been completely re-decked from Albany to Connecticut avenue. During the years 1912-13 the surface was renewed over the sixty-foot 'Walk from Maryland to South Carolina avenue and from New York to Illinois avenue and the forty-foot surface from Illinois to Missouri avenue. In the succeeding year the re-decking work extended from Missouri to Texas avenue and thence over the twenty-foot 'Walk to Chelsea avenue. The work of re-decking down town was completed in the following year between Chelsea and Albany avenues and, uptown, from Maryland to Connecticut avenues. There is some work along this line to be completed early this Spring and the lumber for the purpose is bought and some has arrived. The re-decking will be below Albany avenue and between Atlantic avenue and Grammercy Place uptown.

The confusion incident to the roller chair traffic has constituted a baffling problem for many years, but it looks as though a happy solution had been found in the building of the "runways." The increased number of these vehicles has been so great in recent years, owing to their popularity, that they became a positive menace to pedestrians or, at least, to their comfort, and there was an outcry for a remedy. This was hard to find. The abolition of the rolling chair could not be considered because of its popularity with tens of thousands of visitors. Regulation by special officers had been tried with negative results and the suggestion had actually been made to rail off a portion of the 'Walk for the exclusive use of the roller chairs.

As this, of course, would be a further invasion of the paramount rights of the pedestrian it was never seriously considered and finally the suggestion of the roller-way was adopted by Director Thompson. This consists of a path constructed of narrow timbers running transversely with the Boardwalk decking, slightly elevated in the middle, very smooth and of sufficient width to accommodate a double rolling chair. An experimental roller-way was constructed at the time of the extension of the Boardwalk from Maryland to New Hampshire avenues on the outer side of the 'Walk. It met with instant success and approval.

The attempt to regulate the chair-pushers by marking a pathway by means of parallel lines painted on the decking that they must follow failed utterly. They ignored the painted lines and followed the bent of their own sweet will. But when they were offered the alternative of pushing

their burdens over the comparatively rough surface of the Boardwalk decking and the velvety boards of the runways they did not hesitate; they steered their chairs for the roller-ways. Up to the starting point of the latter the "pushers" would straggle over many feet of walkway; but when the smooth surface began there was a bee-line for it and, from that point, the pushers and the chairs were like the serried ranks of soldiers.

Of course, the point aimed at by Director Thompson had been attained and a vexatious problem has, apparently, been solved. With this recognized result there would seem to be nothing to do but to complete the system of runways throughout the length of the 'Walk and let it go at that. But there were other obstacles to be overcome. The financial, for instance. There had been no regular appropriation for the construction of roller-ways and the experimental stretch had been constructed from the proceeds of a small bond issue. Gratified at the result of the experiment Director Thompson was eager to extend it and provision has been made to do this during the year, with the probability that it will be ultimately carried the entire length of the promenade. These runways are constructed on the outside and the inside of the Boardwalk, the procession of chairs moving in opposite directions.

The condition of the 'Walk, of course, is speckless, spotless, bright and cheery at all times. It has been repainted several times during the present administration, as well as the railings; several new inclines have been built and a repair gang is constantly on the alert for anything that may happen. Director Thompson feels that the city owes it to itself, as the greatest pleasure resort on earth, to clear the outer, or ocean edge, of the Boardwalk of the unsightly, if not disreputable, sheds that have been masquerading as "pavilions" for many years. Most of these dilapidated structures are relics of the olden days when the bath house owners put them up for the accommodation of their patrons and as an advertisement.

But those primitive days have passed and, while the director realizes that

rest places along the miles of promenade are essential, he believes they should be of uniform construction and architectural beauty and that they should be under the control of the city, which is only possible under municipal construction and ownership. One of these pavilions was completed on the lower Boardwalk since the advent of commission government, but it did not meet with the approval of Director Thompson—or anyone else, so far as known. An artistic pavilion structure, however, has been erected at Connecticut avenue at a cost of \$5,000 which, by the way, was saved by the director from his regular appropriations.

The comfort stations, of which there are three along the 'Walk, are working bravely towards self-support and, while they have not yet reached that ideal, they have made substantial progress in that direction. When Mr. Thompson took charge of the Boardwalk and its adjuncts the pay-boxes in the various stations were installed on a 25 per cent. basis and, under this arrangement, the largest receipts for the city from these stations amounted to \$275 a year. This looked low to the director, who had been kept informed as to the extent of patronage and he decided to buy the pay-boxes outright, instead of working on a royalty basis. His judgment was justified immediately. During the past two years the receipts averaged \$1,500 a year, as against less than \$275 a year on the percentage basis.

The criticism may be made that these details are petty in sizing up the big proposition of the comparative value of commission government over that of the old Councilmanic regime. But it is only by items that a sum-total can be achieved and it is only by details that the efficiency of an organization can be determined. This same principle, applied to each department of the present advanced form of government, if it were possible to strike a balance, would show the economy and efficiency in its favor over the old form of unresponsive, irresponsible and haphazard form of civic government to an extent that would forever stop any and all talk of a return to

the "good old times" that bobs up whenever an applicant for public office is turned down. There are many details in Director Thompson's department, as in that of every other Commissioner's, that illustrate these points with a white light but, if they have not yet been made patent to the most casual observer of civic government, then it would be a loss of time to retail them.

There was a time (within the memory of the writer) when a heavy snow-storm meant the marooning of thousands (some times tens of thousands) of visitors in the beachfront and other hotels. That time has passed. In justice to the "good old times" it is only fair to say that a system of snow-removal was inaugurated that has been the marvel of a continent. If there has been a heavy fall of snow at night, there is no evidence of the fact in the morning. The system inaugurated in the achievement of this result has been thoroughly perfected under Director Thompson.

If there is a furious snow-storm at any time during the night or day the superintendent of the Boardwalk immediately sends warning to one hundred employees of the city to get on the job, or prepare to do so, as quickly as notified. These employees are all under the command of the department, fifty being under the orders of the Highway Bureau and fifty under that of the Boardwalk superintendent. By a system of alarms these men can be notified at any hour of the day or night to get busy and, if the snow-fall occurs at night, as usual, the visitors are amazed at seeing a clear promenade when they peek out of the windows in the morning.

The Bureau of Highways has been made more efficient by the addition of a number of flushing and street-cleaning machines that are thoroughly modern.

The following table, compiled by City Engineer Hackney, shows at a glance the work performed by the department in its various activities, since its creation, extending from the Summer of 1912 to the early Spring of 1916. In the totals for "Boardwalk" the figures do not include the cost of labor.

Character of Work	Work authorized by Council, but executed by Commissioners	Work authorized and completed by Commiss'rs	Work authorized by Commiss'rs but not yet completed. (Approx)
Highways	\$ 28,171.41	\$ 554,288.44	.....
Boardwalk (New Construction) .....	.....	33,863.04	\$ 24,935.25
Storm Water Drains .....	.....	321,060.36	125,921.90
Jetties .....	.....	17,645.51	46,035.20
Harbor, (Dredging, etc.) .....	.....	.....	19,104.00
Totals	\$ 28,171.41	\$ 926,857.35	\$ 215,996.35
			926,857.35
			28,171.41
Grand Total			\$ 1,171,025.11

PUBLIC SAFETY

(Continued from Page Four)

purpose. This system is designed to increase the efficiency of the bureau and to apportion the time of the men so that they will be given opportunity to spend more time with their families and for recreation. The wages of the men who have served more than one year in the bureau have been increased in the aggregate amount of \$12,662.78.

The Bureau of Police, under the experienced hand of the veteran Chief, Malcomb B. Woodruff, and absolutely free from political influence, has been brought to a standard of efficiency that has earned for Atlantic City the enviable record of being the most orderly and the best policed pleasure resort in the world. It has passed into a maxim that "nobody loves a copper," but even the superficial critics of the local force do not withhold from it the credit of efficiency. This force, numerically, is probably the smallest in proportion to population in the country. But serious crime is practically unknown in the city. The gravest problem that has arisen to vex Director Bartlett and Chief Woodruff has been that of traffic regulation, which became complex with the advent of the jitney, together with the rapidly increasing number of automobiles. This situation was met, partially, by the diversion of fines derived from traffic violators to the employment of additional patrolmen for traffic regulation. The Winter force consists of 112 men, including three motorcycle patrolmen with an additional allowance of 20 men during the Summer months. Barring the complement added for traffic regulation this number has not been increased since Councilmanic days in spite of the constantly mounting population and the expansion of the city's limits. Thirty-four men have been assigned to the traffic squad for the regulation of 590 jitneys and a constantly increasing number of automobiles. The problem was a new one, and it has been met more effectually than in most cities confronted with the same, or similar, conditions and new details of regulation are being worked out as they develop.

The detective division of the bureau, under the direction of Captain Richard E. Whalen, has kept professional criminalism to the minimum. The small force of seven detectives has made crime so hazardous an industry in Atlantic City that the word has been passed to the professionals throughout the country to steer clear of the resort. The recoveries of lost and stolen property by the detectives have averaged 72 per cent., which is believed to be a record among the criminal bureaus of the country.

The work of the Overseer of the Poor, George Ortlip, under the commission government, has been largely increased because of the turning over to him of much of the responsibility formerly assumed by a private charitable organization that had been granted an appropriation of city funds. Under the ruling of the City Solicitor that this diversion of the appropriation for the care of the poor

was illegal, the Overseer took practical control of all this responsibility.

This work has been systematized to a degree that is probably without a parallel in this country. Mr. Ortlip found that the city had been paying for the support of families in spite of the fact that husbands and fathers were able to care for those dependent upon them. He immediately took steps to correct this imposition. Men who had been dodging the payment of alimony were rounded up by the Overseer and compelled to obey the mandates of the court. Many recalcitrants who had sought refuge from settlement in other states were run down by detectives and returned to the jurisdiction of the court and the alimony collected.

These collections amount, under commission government, to the rather imposing sum of \$14,393.25, which has been applied to the support of wives and families who would otherwise have become dependents on the community. In the same period the Overseer has collected and returned to the city the neat sum of \$309.27. In summing up his work Mr. Ortlip said: "I maintain that since January 1, 1912, to January 1, 1916, the cost of running this office, both as to maintenance and salaries, has been offset completely by the collection of alimonies and the payment thereof to support people who would otherwise have become charges on public charity."

In the Bureau of Building Inspection there have been inspections made by Chief Lawson and his assistants under commission government to the number of 72,921 and fees collected to the amount of \$16,921.50. During this period permits have been issued for the erection of 1535 buildings to the value of \$12,004,747.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

(Continued from Page Ten)

possible moment, and every other means available exhausted to provide money, with the result that more than \$300,000 of engineers' estimates were met on time.

Bonds were offered for sale in May, but because of the panic caused by the sinking of the "Lusitania" a few days before the date of the advertised sale, no bids were received. Director Beyer feels justly proud of the fact that for eight months, and those the moderate months of the year when contractors are able to prosecute their work with great despatch, he was able to pay every engineer's estimate when due, without sacrificing Atlantic City's bonds nor injuring her credit. In December the bond market had improved, so that a premium of \$13,000 was realized on a sale of \$499,000 of bonds.

Within the next few months the city may be faced by similar or even worse money conditions. It may not be possible to provide cash with which the sinking fund can buy bonds and that is another reason why Director Beyer is so extremely desirous of having the Legislature pass such a bill as will enable the officials to finance improvements from the proceeds of temporary loans.

A FITTING TRIBUTE TO

DR. HOLLIS GODFREY

It is an axiom that Republics are ungrateful, but the Board of Commissioners gave a happy illustration at a recent meeting of the fact that this rule does not apply to this American municipality, at least, when the Commissioners presented a magnificent silver jewel casket to Dr. Hollis Godfrey, the eminent electrical expert, in appreciation of his gratuitous services to this city during the first year of commission government. Mayor Riddle, in his presentation speech, said:

"Dr. Godfrey gave good services to obtain the lowest price possible in the lighting of the city without compensation and statistics show that his labors resulted in an annual saving to the city of \$21,020.76 for a period of five years and, in addition, gave the city one-third more light. This achievement reflects great credit on Dr. Godfrey, on Mr. Bartlett's Department of Public Safety and on the city administration."

Dr. Godfrey, in acknowledging the receipt of the Present wrote as follows:

Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

December 20, 1915.

Hon. William Riddle and Board of Commissioners, Atlantic City, N. J. Gentlemen:

It is with very deep appreciation that I have received the minutes of the Commission, passed in appreciation of my work for Atlantic City, enclosed in the beautiful silver casket.

The whole matter of determining a comprehensive plan of lighting of Atlantic City, it seems to me has shown several remarkable characteristics.

First: That during the whole period lasting over one and one quarter years, in which I was advising the city as a consulting engineer, no questions came to me on the part of the City Commission, of the Gas Company, or of the Electric Company as regards the fairness of purpose of all three parties in the matter.

Second: That a City Commission found it impossible to give to a consulting engineer an entirely free hand in determining specification details for the best good of the city and the contractors.

Third: That a City Commission and two public service corporations could be found who were willing to take the attitude that their great desire was the fairest and best result for the city and for those who served the city.

Will you please express my appreciations to your associates, Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer and Thompson, and also express to all of them the pleasure that I have had in knowing the members of the Commission.

With best wishes for Atlantic City, believe me

Yours very truly,

HOLLIS GODFREY.

Upon motion, this communication was ordered printed in the Municipal Journal.

Attest:

DANIEL H. V. BELL,
City Clerk.

COMMISSION MEETINGS IN BRIEF

January 5, 1916.

A regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (4). Absent, Mr. Bacharach (1).

Geo. A. Peters granted permission to withdraw petition for transfer of retail liquor license at S. E. Cor. N. Carolina and Arctic Avenues.

John Wark granted permission to withdraw petition for transfer of retail liquor license at 17-19 N. Michigan Ave.

City Comptroller authorized to pay salary of Martin E. Keffer upon filing bond in double the amount signed by Martin E. Keffer and C. L. Cole and being approved as to form by the City Solicitor.

David Fitzsimmons elected as Library Trustee for term of 5 Years commencing Feb. 1, 1916.

Anthony M. Ruffu, Jr., elected Assessor of Taxes for 3 years from Feb. 1, 1916.

City Clerk authorized to have minutes and ordinances for 1915 compiled and bound in book form.

Superintendent of Supplies authorized to secure bids for compilation, indexing and printing of 150 books containing ordinances passed by Commissioners during year 1915.

Albert Beyer, Director of Revenue and Finance, appointed City Treasurer.

Tax Assessors of Atlantic City and Harold Cain, Clerk, to attend the Tax Assessors Convention at Trenton, Jan. 12, 1916.

Director of Streets and Public Improvements authorized to purchase property for widening Ventnor Ave. in sum of \$200.

City Comptroller authorized to pay fine in amount of \$5.00 to Simon Faber.

Wm. H. Bartlett, Director of Public Safety, submits rules and regulations governing Bureau of Police.

Rules and regulations governing the Bureau of Police, adopted and ordered printed in book form.

Ordinances Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 passed first reading.

Ordinance No. 51, amended, passed second reading as amended.

Transfer of liquor license of Louis Zentmayer to Harry Martin at No. 170 S. New York Avenue, granted.

January 13, 1916.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle, presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

On certiorari notice: New Jersey Supreme Court: Alfred M. Heston, Prosecutor, vs. Board of Commissioners of Atlantic City, and Albert Beyer, defendants. City Solicitor advised the Commissioners that this request was refused.

On certiorari notice: New Jersey Supreme Court: Alfred M. Heston, Prosecutor vs. Board of Commissioners of Atlantic City, and Joseph M. Thompson, defendants.

New Jersey Supreme Court: Alfred M. Heston, Prosecutor vs. Joseph M. Thompson, Charles C. Black, Justice, etc., and the Board of Commissioners of the City of Atlantic City, defendants.

Writs of Certiorari: New Jersey Supreme Court: Alfred M. Heston, Prosecutor vs. Board of Commissioners of Atlantic City and Joseph Thompson, defendants.

New Jersey Supreme Court: Alfred M. Heston, Prosecutor vs. Joseph Thompson, Charles C. Black, Justice, etc., and the Board of Commissioners of the City of Atlantic City, defendants. Referred to the City Solicitor and City Clerk.

City Comptroller submits report of Department of Revenue and Finance for month of December, 1915.

City Comptroller submits report of accounts of City Treasurer.

Director Harry Bacharach submits report of his Department for the month of December, 1915.

Director J. B. Thompson submits report of his Department for the month of December, 1915.

Director Albert Beyer presents report of Edward P. Moxey & Co. on their audit and examination of books and accounts of the City of Atlantic City.

City Engineer submits report for the year 1914.

Surety Bond of Albert Beyer approved.

J. Wilbur Horner awarded contract for supplying horse feed to the Fire Department.

Empire Construction Company awarded contract for constructing columns and girders for new elevated Boardwalk between Atlantic and Pacific avenues and for additional width of Boardwalk between Pacific and New Hampshire avenues.

Robert Jenkins appointed constable in the First Ward.

No appeal to be taken in suit of B. M. Townsend vs. State Board of Education and James H. Hayes, Jr., and Comptroller authorized to sign warrants for salary due James H. Hayes, Jr.

Stephen Bobitt appointed constable in the First Ward.

Director of Parks and Public Property authorized to purchase chlorine gas apparatus at cost not exceeding \$485.

Director of Parks and Public Property authorized and empowered to sign payrolls for half of month ending Jan. 15, 1916, of the Department of Streets and Public Improvements.

Joseph Shinn, F. J. Waldmayer and Jas. M. Sheen authorized to attend convention of the National Security League at Washington, D. C.

Following Surety Bonds approved: Frank Shinnen, \$4,000; George Ortlip, \$1,000; M. M. Strauss, \$3,000; Shep. T. Chittenden, \$5,000; Wm. F. Brode, \$500; Alfred Glenn, \$500.

Bond of Martin E. Keffer, amount of \$3,000, received and filed.

Following transfer petitions for liquor licenses referred to the Director of Public Safety: Agnes Bowman to John S. Specht, 290 N. Illinois Ave.; Gaetano Tuccio to Antonio Pascarello, S. W. Cor. Baltic and Mississippi Avenues.

Following transfers of liquor licenses granted: Thomas L. O'Connor to Patrick J. Walsh, 1400 Atlantic Ave.

January 20, 1916.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent, (0).

Director Wm. H. Bartlett submits report of his Department for the month of December, 1915.

City Comptroller submits report of accounts of various departments.

Mr. Frank J. Gaynor granted permission to withdraw his petition for transfer of liquor license at No. 25 South New York Avenue.

President Riddle called the Commissioners' attention to widening Illinois Avenue.

Ordinances No. 7 and 8 passed first reading.

Ordinances Nos. 3 and 5 passed second reading.

Ordinances Nos. 42 and 51 passed third reading.

Transfer petition for sale of liquors of A. Cunningham to Barnay Koban referred to Director of Public Safety.

January 27, 1916.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held, President Riddle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Bacharach, Bartlett, Beyer, Thompson and Riddle (5). Absent (0).

Communication read from A. M. Heston.

Communication read from John C. Slape.

Petition requesting that North New Hampshire and Horace avenues be paved.

Gravel to be placed in Adriatic Avenue, at once.

City Comptroller authorized to pay to each delegate attending Convention of National Security League, sum of \$35.75, for expenses.

Resolution requesting the New Jersey Senate and Assembly that no legislation be had and taking of Home Rule away from Commissioners of Atlantic City in the matter of the jitneys.

Report of Edward P. Moxey Company to be printed in Atlantic City Daily Press.

Title of Ordinance No. 6 stricken out.

Ordinance No. 7 amended passed on second reading.

Ordinances Nos.

Transfer of liquor

No. 290 N. Illinois

Attest:

DANIEL H.

FIVE YEARS OF ATLANTIC CITY'S FINANCES

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Wealth per capita	\$1,437.00	\$1,886.52	\$1,647.22	\$1,736.12	\$1,011.18
Funded debt per capita	159.74	172.32	162.19	176.72	20.90
Sinking Fund	1,929,007.80	2,119,769.27	2,299,103.30	2,660,012.30	3,033,300.52
Sinking Fund per capita	40.58	49.93	42.61	49.29	58.71
Receipts from all sources, except bonds	1,960,390.57	2,033,205.00	2,586,738.78	2,578,404.42	2,750,436.86
Funded debt of city	6,566,000.00	6,896,000.00	7,498,000.00	8,218,000.00	8,928,000.00
Funded debt of School District	1,027,000.00	1,057,000.00	1,253,000.00	1,317,000.00	1,452,000.00
Assessed Valuation—Real	64,417,704.00	82,910,995.00	83,974,800.00	85,463,220.00	86,749,930.00
Assessed Valuation—Personal	3,904,635.00	4,152,287.74	3,675,196.94	6,895,300.00	5,022,300.00
Total Taxables, etc., Sec'y Class R.R. .	68,322,339.00	87,063,282.74	87,649,996.94	92,358,520.00	91,772,230.00
Registered voters	11,521	10,440	9,266	9,686	9,681
Population	47,534	49,000	58,953	*55,806	**51,667
School children	7,369	8,019	8,253	8,324	8,578

*Census Bureau estimate as of July 1, 1915

**State Census